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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 258 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

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Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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ready to wear in the best style at one anna each by the
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
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SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd Nov	DELTA ..	NALDERA *	15,993
10th ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20,700
17th ,,	CALEDONIAx		7,622
24th ,,	DELTA ..		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR ..	MALWA x	10,541
8th ,,	MALOJA ..		20,750
15th ,,	CHINA ..		7,602
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,935
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	16,368
5th Jan.	MANTUA ..		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HINDx ..		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		7,333
9th ,,	MACEDONIAx		11,089
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,941
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x ..		10.911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,099
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,082

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons
2nd Nov.	MORVADA ..	8,193
16th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
30th ,,	NEVASA ..	9,009
14th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
8th Feb	DALGOMA * ..	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
7th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,, ..	DUMANA ..	8,600
4th April ..	MANELA ..	9,303
18th ,, ..	MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

2nd Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
13th ,,	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
20th ,,	MACEDONIA ..	11,089
19th Dec.	SICILIA* ..	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA ..	10,911
15th Jan.	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA ..	15,993
21st Feb.	SICILIA* ..	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA ..	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
24th April	SICILIA* ..	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
13th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with S. S. NARKUNDA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
2nd Nov.	VASNA ..	Busrah via K'chi, 10 A.M.
3rd ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war 10 A.M.
5th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 9-30 A.M.
8th ,,	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
14th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East and South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 189.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Com.	Ton.	Arrivel.	Dep-
Sado Maru	I. Nirel	5898	31st Oct.	11th Nov.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	13th Nov.	27th Nov.
Hakodate Maru	U. Soki	5303	28th Nov.	12th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th Dec.	28th Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	19th Dec.	2nd Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000

Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwid Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS:
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,531,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pentiamak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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A FUTURE FULL OF HEALTH FOR YOU.
DROP A CARD FOR A FREE *Health Literature* To
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"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE List.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY No. 7.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

KATOL
THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER
Annas 10 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists

INSURANCE.

LIFE, FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR INSURANCE
ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO—
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.
LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada.
FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd. (India).
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.
MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Limited.
Universal Buildings—4951, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort,—BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 3600. Tel. Address: "Amarosa."
Enquiries for Agencies invited.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its Policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE,
PERODONT protects the teeth from decay
PERODONT keeps the teeth always white.
PERODONT is free from injurious drugs.
Price 8 Annas per tube,
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

Prof. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best ..	Re. 1/- and -/5/-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	Re. 1/-
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	Re. 1/-
Plague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative ..	Rs. 1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills Tonic, etc.
'Standard" Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A Khetwadi Main Road.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the followi rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertise is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their nam and addresses published will be given a Bo number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chro nicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forward ed, but can be obtained at the office on pro duction of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, ar destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS EXPERIENCED ENGINEER for large ginning, pressing factories. Best prospects. Apply with testimonials urgently. CHAMPALAL NEMICHAND Mandsaur C. I.
A R8874

WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED REPORTER. A good knowledge of English and at least one vernacular of the Presidency and Shorthand and Typewriting essential. Good salary for competent man. Apply in the first instance by letter only to the EDITOR, "The Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A B.Sc. or B. A., strong in English and History and Geography, for the post of an Assistant Master in the H. C. High School, Burhanpur, should know Urdu well and should have at least 5 years' experience in teaching line.—Salary Rs. 90-5-175. Apply before 5th November, 1923, to the HEADMASTER.
A R8875

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Two large pucca built GODOWNS at Chinch Bunder, Naorosji Hill estate at a little distance from New Cotton Depot. Rent very moderate. Apply RAMCHUNDER RANVALUBH Dana Bunder.
C R8854

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—An OFFICE ROOM, small will be preferred, in Fort locality. State with rent. Apply to Box No. 9796, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R8869

GODOWN—Required accommodation not less than 45 feet by 35 feet, suitable to erect Machines for Cleaning Kapok (Silk Cotton). Larger premises would be taken if available 2 to 3 years' lease, Mazagaon or Byculla locality preferred. Apply Box No. 9791, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R8837

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

SECOND-HAND GOOD MAKE MORTAR MILL in diameter 7 to 9 feet. Apply sharp DHARAMSEY BHAWANJI 2nd Pinjrapole Lane, Bombay. Tel. No. 2472.
K R8867

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR "Sunday Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—Three, five or seven bowl CALENDER, either new or old in tip top condition for immediate delivery. Quote lowest prices with detailed specification to MANAGER, SWADESHI COTTON MILLS, INDORE.
P R8850

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD., Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1966.

AUCTIONEERS.

SURPLUS STOCK SALVAGE, ETC.—A Bombay firm of reputable and experienced Auctioneers will be glad to receive particulars of goods for disposal. Absolute privacy—Auction C/o "The Bombay Chronicle."
13680

HOTELS.

HOTEL WINDSOR MONTE-CARLO.

The most Popular and High Class Hotel, of Monte-Carlo

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

CALCUTTA HOTEL,

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.

Switzerland,
The Belvedere

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel in finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 20.

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Rail way, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine. Electric lights and fans Reasonable charges
'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.
SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.

Now opened for the season 1923, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—Lucknow.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel
(Under same management.)

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by local training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh medicines and accessories at very moderate prices. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal.
R8873

FINANCIAL.

HELP A STUDENT.—A COLLEGE STUDENT, who completes his course of studies by next June is in pecuniary trouble. Will any philanthropist help him with Rs. 300 with or without interest. Apply Box No. 9797, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R8876

PROFESSION.

WHITE LEPROSY—Leucoderma and White Patches perfectly cured in a week, if not, price refunded. Big tin Rs. 7. Small Rs. 4 only. FAQIRI MEDICAL WORKS, No. 5, Laheria Sarai (Darbhanga.).
R8877

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS: Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE ATTENTION of Shareholders is invited to the fact that the last date for receiving applications from them for allotment of shares in the Central Bank of India, Limited, is 6th November, 1923.
C17945

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY MINING DEVELOPING SYNDICATE, LTD., will be REMOVED to 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, from 2nd November, 1923.

For L. Chhotalal & Co,
M. V. VAIDYA,
Managing Agents.
R8878

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.

HOLIDAY TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS Holiday return tickets will be issued at 1¼ fares between Bombay and any station on the Company's System beyond Virar from Saturday the 3rd to SUNDAY, the 11th November, 1923, and will be available for completion of the return journey upto midday of Monday the 12th November, 1923.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON.
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st November, 1923.
17488

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE. BOMBAY.

RE-OPEN

For Hemantadhiveshan on The 15th Nov. 1923.

When new Students will be admitted.

THE COLLEGE GIVES INSTRUCTION IN:

(1) General Medical Course of 5 Years.
(2) Course in Dental Surgery of 4 Years.
(3) B.Sc., Course of 3 Years.

REQUIREMENTS OF ADMISSION:—

(a) A certificate of having passed the Matric of any Indian University.
(b) Admission fee of Rs. 5 with the application.

POST GRADUATE COURSES:—In General Medicine; Ophthalmology: Dentistry: Pathology and Bacteriology.

INSTITUTIONS ATTACHED TO THE COLLEGE ARE:—

(1) Prof. T. K. Gujjar's Techno-Chemical Laboratory.
(2) Bacterio-Pathological Laboratory.
(3) The National Medical College General Out-Patient Dispensary.
(4) The Yamunabai L. Nair Dental Hospital.
(5) The Aimai Merwanji Chamarbagwala Free Ophthalmic Hospital.
(6) The People's Free Hospital.
(7) Bai Yamunabai L. Nair General Charitable Hospital. (Under Construction).

Hostel Accommodation for 150 Students is within the College Compound.

For Particulars apply to:—

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
National Medical College,
IInd. Victoria Cross Lane, Bombay No. 10.
C17978

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the monopoly of distillation and supply of country liquor (prepared from Mahua) in Orchha State (Bundelkhand, C. I.), for three years, commencing from 1-7-24 to 30-6-27.

Tenders must reach Revenue Commissioner's Office, Tikamgarh, by 15-12-23.

For further particulars apply to the Excise Officer, Tikamgarh (Bundelkhand, C. I.).

GOBIND PRASAD,
Excise Officer.
C17761

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3768 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 11th day of September, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. DHARAMCHAND MAGANLAL, a firm, doing business at Samsett Street, outside the Fort, Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

UDITNARAYAN KANTA TEWARI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Pardeshi Bhaya originally, an Inhabitant of Nimaicha in Benares District, his present address being unknown ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the defendant be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 6,470 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from 24th day of July 1923, costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 27th day of November, 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLOOBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Kt., Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 20th day of September, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
The 3rd day of October, 1923.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C17976

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3768 of 1923.

Warrant for attachment before judgment under O. XXXVIII R. 5 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. DHARAMCHAND MAGANLAL, a firm doing business at Shamset Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

UDITNARAYAN KANTA TEWARI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Pardeshi Bhaiya, originally an Inhabitant of Nimaicha in Benares District, his present address being unknown ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. To the Sheriff of Bombay, Greeting. Whereas the Court is satisfied that the abovenamed defendant is about to dispose of his properties with intent to obstruct or delay any decree that may be passed against him the Court by an order, dated the 11th day of September, 1923, directed the proper Warrant to issue against the Defendant NOW WE COMMAND you that you do call upon the said Defendant on or before the 15th day of November, 1923, either to furnish security in the sum of Rs. 6,470 to produce and place at the disposal of the Court when required the property in the Schedule hereto or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to fulfil the decree in this suit, or to appear and show cause why he should not furnish such security and WE FURTHER COMMAND you to attach the said property until the said day or until further orders of a Judge. AND WE LASTLY COMMAND you to return this Warrant immediately after the execution thereof with an endorsement certifying the date and manner in which it has been executed or why it has not been executed.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 22nd day of September 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
R. B. PATEL,
The 22nd day of September, 1923.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorney's for the Plaintiffs.

SCHEDULE.

Village Nimaicha Pargana Pandrah District Benares.

Boundary of the Plot No. 749/7.
East:—House of Ram Autar.
West:—House of Balbhanddar.
North:—House of Jainandan.
South:—Parti land.

A. Kolhu situated in the plot No. 749/7
5 trees of Mahua and 10 trees of Amba in the Plot No. 303 Numbar 749/7 Banskaithi 3.

Copy of Jamabandi of the Village Nimaicha Parana Pandrah, District Benares.
1330 Fasli.
Fixed Rate Tenant.

No.	Khata.	Names of Tenants.	No. of Kots.	Area.
11		Ramjas Sanap Makundi one part and Ram Sachit, son of Sukhdev and Ram Otar son of Sanktha one part and Ram Kumar, son of Ram Sarup one part and Adit, son of Kanta one part caste of Brahman.	28/1	23
			28/2	22
			30/1	29
			30/2	29
			30/3	14
			30/4	6
			30/5	6
			30/6	28
			30/7	16
			30/8	16
			30/9	23
			31/1	22
			31/2	22
			31/3	17
			32/1	26
			32/2	25
			33/1	18
			33/2	44
			34/1	25
			34/2	16
			35/1	9
			35/2	25
			35/3	13
			35/4	12
			148/1	7
			148/2	7
			148/3	7
			148/4	6
			153/1	22
			153/2	11
			153/3	11
			157	10
			159	23
			189/1	14
			189/2	13
			189/3	27
			189/4	26
			296/1	27
			296/2	14
			296/3	14
			296/4	15
			296/5	4
			296/6	4
			296/7	4
			296/8	4
			296/9	10
			296/10	10
			296/11	29
			296/12	17
			321	23
			611/1	..
			611/2	23
			52	9-2
			Rs.	53/1/7
13		Ramgas Makundi Audit, S/O Kahta Bal Lakder, S/O Shea Jagiat caste Brahman equal Shares.	39/2	11
			146/1	5
			146/2	4
			197	30
			249	38
			270/2	9
			293/2	13
			563/2	22
			627	25-35
			773/2	31
			10	6-98
			Rs.	17/0/3
53		Ramgas S/O Makundi Audit S/O Kanta and Seta Ram Kumar equal Shares.	186	25
			216	8
			227	8
			298	16
			338	70
			612	99
			614	20
			635	74
			669	40
			9	3-60
		Lagan	Rs.	23/7/5
60		Sheo Badam S/O Bhahla caste Brahman V. Kharanan Raham Audit Messir S/O Kahta, Mortahan.	260	35
			334	75
			2	1-10
			256	55
			3	1-56
		Lagan	Rs.	9/3/5
186		Bage. Ramgas S/O Makundi Audit S/O Kahta. Balbhekha S/O Sheagagatt equal shares.	632	18
			634	19
			2	37
185		Ramkumar and Mahadev 1 shares Jasuda 1 share Ramges and Audit 1 share.	No.	Area.
			40	40
			78	22-2

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3768 of 1923.

Before Judgment warrant of attachment of immoveable property under O. XXI R. 54 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. DHARAMCHAND MAGANLAL, a firm doing business at Shamset Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

UDITNARAYAN KANTA TEWARI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Pardeshi Bhaiya, originally an Inhabitant of Nimaicha in Benares District, his present address being unknown ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To the Sheriff of Bombay, Whereas the Plaintiffs abovenamed have applied for execution of the Order of this Court dated the 11th day of September, 1923, by attachment of the Immoveable property described in the Schedule hereto.

NOW WE COMMAND you to cause to be made known and proclaimed in manner provided in this behalf by the Code of Civil Procedure, that the said Defendant is hereby prohibited from transferring or charging the abovementioned property in any way, and all persons are also hereby prohibited from receiving the same from the said Defendant by purchase, gift or otherwise, until further order of this Honourable Court.

AND WE FURTHER COMMAND you to return this Warrant on or before the 15th day of November, 1923, with an endorement certifying the date and manner in which it has been executed or why it has not been executed. Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid the 22nd day of September, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 22nd day of September, 1923.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Attorney's for the Plaintiffs.

SCHEDULE.

Village Nimaicha Pargana Pandrah District Benares.

Boundary of the Plot No. 749/7.
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			30/8	16
			30/9	23
			31/1	22
			31/2	22
			31/3	17
			32/1	26
			32/2	25
			33/1	18
			33/2	44
			34/1	25
			34/2	16
			35/1	9
			35/2	25
			35/3	13
			35/4	12
			148/1	7
			148/2	7
			148/3	7
			148/4	6
			153/1	22
			153/2	11
			153/3	11
			157	10
			159	23
			189/1	14
			189/2	13
			189/3	27
			189/4	26
			296/1	27
			296/2	14
			296/3	14
			296/4	15
			296/5	4
			296/6	4
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		Lagan	Rs.	23/7/5
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185		Ramkumar and Mahadev 1 share Jasuda 1 share Ramges and Audit 1 share.	No.	Area.
			40	40
			78	22-2

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AUCTION SALE.

MACKENZIE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND ESTATE BROKERS.

No. 75, Apollo Street, opp. The Union Bank.

NOTICE FOR VACATING THE PREMISES.

Messrs. MACKENZIE AND CO., Auctioneers have removed to No. 75, Apollo Street opp. The Union Bank.

MACKENZIE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st November, 1923.

BENNETT & CO

139, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 4th day of November, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Beryl House, Wodehouse Road, near Hotel Majestic, valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware sliding dining table, large mirror back sideboard, dumb waiter, and crockery stands drawing room Chesterfield sofas and chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, one sweet tone cottage piano, one phonograph, one Singer Sewing machine, rich Cabinets, large and small writing tables, Office chairs glass door book cases, glass door silver Cabinets, rich carpets fancy teapoys, reclining sofas, fancy ornaments, China and Japanese vases, electric hall and table lamps and fans, blackwood carved furniture cane chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, hat stands aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. J. Cracknel, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS, ACCESSORIES, MACHINERY, FURNITURE, WOODEN PLANKS, IRON TOOLS, AND ONE LARGE TEAKWOOD SHED ETC.

Under instruction from Messrs. Matubhoy Jamietram and Madon, solicitors, to Sorajmal Harundrai, Esqre, and on account and order of Mr. Jal P. Virji, and in exercise of his rights under the Indenture of Mortgage of 12th December, 1918, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 2nd of November at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Girgaum Tram Terminus in the compound of Gordhandas Building all the stock in trade of the Victoria Motor Works and garage consisting of motor cars, accessories, furniture, all sorts of machinery, wooden planks, iron pieces, tools and one wooden shed, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd November at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 Second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 Second hand rubber tyred Office Shigram.
1 Second hand rubber tyred canoe Victoria.
1 Second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-vis.
1 Arab Horse in Harness.
1 Waler Horse in saddle and harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2773 of 1923 (Vassanji Purshottam vs. Jamnadas Ranchordas).

1 Buick motor car No. 1037 (in running condition).
1 Daimlar motor car No. 4712.
1 Seat motor car No. 4483.
1 Studbeakar motor car No. 4500.

BENNETT AND CO

Bombay, 1st November, 1923.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO CLUBS, HOTELS, WINE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

Sale TO-DAY, Friday, the 2nd Nov. 1923, at 3 p.m. at the sale room of the Auctioneers **in consignment of high class champagne and** French wines:—Ayala 1911 and Binet Files Dry Elite Champagne, Cockburn's Medoc and St. Julian Claret and Chateau, Latour Claret in quarts and pints also Vanderstel Claret, Burgandy Still Hock and Moselle, Perrier Jouet champagne, etc.

Will be sold in small lots.

SOROBJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd November, 1923.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

Auction Sale of—2 Bales Union Covert Coatings. 5 Bales of Black Melton, 5 cases of fancy coatings, 20 cases of union covert coatings and 10 cases of striped union covert coatings.

High Court Suit No. 394 of 1923.

W. Royle and W. H. Dethick of Manchester carrying on business under the name of Royle and Bibns ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

L. L. Telly and Company ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors for the Plaintiffs Messrs. W. Royle and W. H. Dethick trading as Royle and Bibns in Manchester England and in terms of the order dated the 20th August, 1923 passed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Monday, the 5th day of November, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

2 Bales Union Covert Coatings, Bale Nos. GG, each bale containing 16/18 pieces, 52 ins. 574/643½ yards.

5 Bales Black Meltons Bale Nos. 2250 each bale containing 17/20 pieces, 54/56 ins., 416½1 497½ yards.

5 Cases Fancy Coatings Case Nos. 149 each case containing 14 pieces, 54 ins., 428½1 462½ yards.

20 Cases Union Covert Coatings Case Nos. 151, 152, 153, 160, 161, 162 each case containing 18 pieces, 52 ins., 470½/499 yards.

10 Cases Striped Union Covert Coatings Case Nos. 154, 155, 156, 157 and 158 each case containing 15 pieces, 52 ins., 434½/465 yards.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, November 2nd, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

Another Great Picture—a Universal Attraction *par excellence*!

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME

'NOBODY'S BRIDE'

Starring (5 Reels)

HERBERT RAWLINSON

This woman who lived in the underworld and posed as an artist—could she be clean and honest? Jimmy Nevins, who might be a "Bum" but he had once been a gentleman, wondered, and as he wondered she did more to prove her love for him.

'NOBODY'S BRIDE'

A Strong Cast including *Alice Lake and Edna Murphy.*

Men may have been created equal, as the founders of the republic said, but from the very cradle they are constantly fighting to keep the branding iron of fate from marking them into classes through the interference of "Circumstances." See the Universal Film Play, "Nobody's Bride," starring Herbert Rawlinson.

'NOBODY'S BRIDE'
'NOBODY'S BRIDE'

Do you like underworld pictures with something to them besides thrills * * character and human interest? Then you'll like

'NOBODY'S BRIDE'

A Romantic Story with lots of action and Drama, well-directed and with Splendid settings.

The unusual situation of a man being loved by two women, one, a young and beautiful blue blood and the other, equally beautiful but a member of a band of crooks.

'NOBO Y'S BRIDE'

"Chance," "circumstances," "fate," or whatever an individual may choose to call the unseen force of life, sweeps every man and every woman into phases of life which he or she had never expected to enter. A man wants to be a certain thing and wants to achieve certain works; but by the time he is grown to full manhood he realizes that his own efforts are of pygmy calibre compared to the grand shuffling of "circumstances."

The makers of this picture believe it embodies the most universal theme possible in a story. Do you?

To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

BOMBAY'S BEST FEATURE-HOUSE

NOVELTY CINEMA

Telephone No. 40106
Grant Road, Tram Terminus

Commencing from Satur. 27th October, 1923

TO-NIGHT FOUR SHOWS
5-15, 7, 8-45
and 10-30 p. m.

CARL LAEMMLE presents

Gladys Walton

in a Fervid Story of
A GIRL'S SEARCH FOR ROMANCE.

"THE LOVE LETTER"

Stirring and Dramatic Universal's Newest Attraction.

Should a girl write Love Letters? or should she use the Telephone? See Glady's Walton in "The Love Letter."

If a Girl indiscriminately writes love letters to unknown men, what must eventually happen? Is she taking desperate Chances? Should a Girl confess her past when she marries?

SHOP GIRL'S NOTE WINS HER SPOUSE

The Programme includes Universal's 2-Reel Super Century Comedy

"PEG O' THE MOVIES"

Starring the World's Youngest Screen Actress

BABY PEGGY

DON'T MISS THIS PROGRAMME.

NOVELTY CINEMA

Grant Road Tram Terminus.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

6-30 & 10 p. m.

"THE SHEIKH"

featuring Rudolf Valentino

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

FUN FRIDAY

ALL COMIC PROGRAMME.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

JACKIE COOGAN

IN

"MY BOY."

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

WHAT IS THE GREATEST LOVE?

Mother-love is the greatest thing on earth The mother's heart is always with her children.

MATRI-SNEHA

A MOTHER'S DEVOTION

The story of a mother's devotion is as lovely a thing as has ever been brought to the screen. It will engrave its story on your heart! A picture that will appeal to the eye as well as the mind! Don't miss o see.

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARE YOU WIDE AWAKE

FOR TO-MORROW?

The only film produced in India received with open arms in the markets of Europe and America.

BOMBAY'S GREATEST FILM ATTRACTION

STARTS TO-MORROW! **THE SOUL OF A SLAVE** BEGINS TO-MORROW!

Showing from Saturday, November 3rd, at the

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS.

If you've seen the most stupendous spectacle produced by any Company in the world "THE LOVES OF PHARAOH", not to mention photoplays like "A THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS" and "KISMET", you'll realise the immensity of India's only perfect film production in 8 mighty acts

THE SOUL OF A SLAVE,

produced by the PHOTOPLAY SYNDICATE OF INDIA, CALCUTTA with an International cast including, among others,

JUNE RICHARDS

the British stage and screen star, whose appearances for Stoll, Gaumount, Broadwest and other leading Companies are well-known, besides her successes on the stage as leading lady for the Bandman varieties

ADELE WILLISON—WIRTH

the daring and graceful Circus heroine who is without a peer in her profession and whose brilliant and soulful acting in this production places her in the forefront of screen stars;

AHINDRA CHOWDHURY

the author and scenario-writer whose interpretation of the young and wealthy man of pleasure transformed into a saint-like being through the pure and unselfish love of a slave-girl bears the hall-mark of genius, and last, but not the least

PRAFULLA GHOSH

the famous actor of the Bengali amateur stage, who proves by his natural acting and defiance of danger and death that he is destined to be India's greatest screen—hero in roles that require uncommon courage and bravery.

BOOK YOUR SEATS—AND BOOK THEM QUICK.

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road, Tram Terminus)

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum

Presents to-day and during This Week Only

VATSALA HARAN

depicting the most interesting Chapter from Mahabharat produced by

THE MAHARASHTRA FILM Co.

the producers of

SINHAGHAD

Time and prices as Usual.

NEXT WEEK

A Specially Selected Picture

JANAKA VIDEHI

The newest creation of

THE NATIONAL FILM Co.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road, near Parsi Statue.

To-day and during the week.

A Universal Special Attraction

THE TOWN SCANDAL

Starring the vivacious little star

GLADYS WALTON.

Also a Century Comedy.

COMMENCING November 10th, for the first rime in Bombay

The most powerful Universal Serial

OREGON TRAIL featuring Art Accord.

Under the Patronage of H. H. Gaekwar o Baroda—Est. 1913

Gandharv Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD.

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

ON

Saturday 3rd Nov. 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
unday 4th November 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)

ASHA-NIRASHA

Manager, G. N. Mandali

VARIETIES OF WRIST WATCHES-

These are extraordinarily fine, high grade, up to date, improved, accurate time-keepers, strong and durable Octagon Nickel Rs. 7-8 Gold gilt Rs. 9,

Radium dial Rs. 10, 5 years' guaranteed, Roll gold Rs. 16-8, Square Wrist Nickel Rs. 7-8, Gold gilt Rs. 9 Silver Wrist Rs. 11, 5 years' guaranteed, Rolled gold Rs. 16,

Tonneau shaped Wrist watch Nickel Rs. 8, Gold gilt Rs. 10, round shaped fancy nickel wrist watch with second Rs. 5, Radium dial wrist Rs. 6-8, Silver wrist Rs. 7-8, Bengal Hunting watch with second Rs. 8-8, Amir Hunting Rs. 8, Bee Timepiece 3-12, Alarming time piece Rs. 4-12, Best Lever Rs. 4, Railway Regulator Rs. 4-8.

All guaranteed for two years.

N. B.—A gold gilt strap and English leather free with wrist watch purchasers.

Other Varieties. Apply for Catalogue.

THE ENGLISH WATCH & Co.,
14, (A.B.) Lakshmi Dutta Lane.
P. O. Bagbazar, CALCUTTA.

ELECTRIC FANS

FOR ALTERNATE AND DIRECT CURRENTS.

THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

PREMIUM BONDS.

ALEX. BRAULT

Established at Calcutta since 1886),
7-1 Wellesley Place, Calcutta,

NEW FRENCH LOANS

CRED NATIONAL 6%—1923" FREE OF ALL TAXES.

BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS

BOOKLET, Posted free on application.

"FROUDIERE SAFES" PARIS.

300,000 Combinations in each Lock,

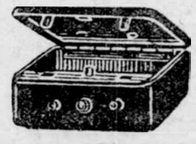
These are entirely fire and thief proof, made of Steel. Even with the Key no one can open unless they are told the Combination of 3 different numbers.

Different sizes in stock.

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS

3 Knobs Keyless Cash Boxes,

300,000 Combination,



Rs.
9½ ins. long 70
11½ ,, 90
13½ ,, 100

Bottom Plate to fix on Table or in Almirah.

Rs. 10 extra.

Key Cash Boxes,

Without Bottom Plate

9½ ins. long Rs. 60
11½ ,, ,, 78
13½ ,, ,, 92

Bottom Plate Re 18. extra.

with 2 Keys Spring Lock.

MUSIC IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

GOVERNMENT INVITES PUBLIC OPINION

The Philharmonic Society of Western India have recently approached Government with a reques that the system of notation devised by them for recording Indian music may be adopted in the Government Schools and Colleges where music is taught. The Society have adopted with certain alterations the staff notation of Europe and they claim that their system, which, they state, has received the approval of certain musicians of repute, has not only "the unique advantage that it takes less time and less space to write songs than any other system yet discovered in India," but also the merit that if it is adopted "the Indian public will play European music and Europeans will play Indian music and thus East and West will be better able to judge and appreciate each other."

2. It is understood that there is a considerable school of Indian musicians which holds that it is an impossibility to use any notation, especially a foreign notation, to express the subtleties of Indian music. In the opinion of Government it is hardly open to doubt that for the furtherance of musical education in schools and colleges the most essential requirement is the adoption of some system of notation for Indian music, which, though perhaps not recording all the subtleties of Indian music, will express as many of them as possible. It is understood that several systems of notation have already been devised for Indian music. It is obvious, however, that Government cannot adopt in educational institutions any particular system to the exclusion of others unless a reasonable agreement can be secured regarding its merits among musicians of repute and students of Indian music.

3. Government will therefore be glad to receive the opinions (together with full reasons in support of them) of all persons interested in this question, whether musicians or connoisseurs regarding the best system of recording Indian music. Without committing themselves to a final decision at present on the merits of any system, Government desire to record their opinion that the Philharmonic Society's system appears to have one obvious advantage, viz, that its adoption is likely to induce Indians to take interest in and appreciate the merits of European music and *vice versa*, an advantage which is fraught with great possibilities.

4. All persons desirous of favouring Government with their opinons in response to this invitation are requested to address their communications to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, Bombay Castle. All opinions received by Government on or before the 18th December 1923 will be duly considered, before Government proceed to formulate their policy in this matter.

"A FEW QUESTIONS TO DR. PARANJPYE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the replies given by Dr. Paranjpye as published in your issue of 30th instant to my questions published in your issue of 27th instant. I beg to inform you that his letter giving brief replies to the questions sent to me on 19th was received by me on 21st and my letter together with the questions addressed to you on 20th instant and naturally, therefore, the replies could not be sent therewith. The replies are worded in the usual official style in some respects, are mainly evasive and on some points no replies are given at all. I would cite some points for the information of your readers.

Question 1.—Mr. Hampton is stated to be senior in I. E. S. service to all other Indians. But, apart from individual cases, my question was whether no Indian was fit for the post of Principal in his opinion. The question would not have been given so much importance had he not boasted of his favourite Indianisation of high salaried posts. This point has not been touched at all. It is heard that only recently the Principalship of the Dharwar College in the absence of Mr. Hampton is given to a European who is still junior to him. If, this is a fact will Dr. Paranjpye explain?

Question 2.—The point at issue is whether no Gujerati was fit for this post (acting or permanent.) The question is not of seniority as appointments to high posts are not generally made by strict seniority but by *efficiency and merits* only. Mr. Apte's appointment as acting Inspector goes to show that there was none in Gujerat who was fit for this post in his opinion till Mr. Vakil returned from England with a higher degree. But he is silent as to whether the degree was an *essential* qualification for the post and whether it was held by Messrs. Savarkar and Apte and by all Inspectors in other divisions.

Question 4.—It is well-known that the expenditure of all Departments is increased due to revision of pay. But, when he attached a great importance to his achievement in increasing his budget the question naturally arises "what substantial advantage has the public derived from this *increase?*" He is silent on this point.

Question 5.—Now that the complaint (real or wrong) against Principal Robertson about his refusing to provide a Gymnasium on Indian lines has reached Dr. Paranjpye will he take the trouble to inquire in the matter and have his (Principal's) explanation before the public?

Question 7 (a)—Experience and Government policy show that the three members *will* be nominated by Government under some excuse or other as a *rule* and not as an *exception* and they will form a permanent addition to the School Board to safeguard Government view.

(c and d) It is vaguely stated, that local bodies are given every *possible* freedom but no direct reply is given to the points contained therein.

The question put by another graduate voter in the issue of 27th is not replied to by him and he says he does not wish to discuss the personal question. But, it is a really pertinent question and every voter and tax payer is, I believe, entitled to know it. He has travelled to so many places in the Presidency in connection with the election campaign and in some places he is reported to have taken part in official functions in his official capacity as Minister. The public has a right to know whether he travelled at his own expense or at the expense of the tax payer.—Yours etc.

A GRADUATE VOTER.

Surat, Oct. 31.

The Gurkha servant who recently stabbed Mr. and Mrs. Bennison at Myinkyina, Burma, has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. Mr. Bennison who has recovered is proceeding on leave.—A. P.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct 31

Telegraph Transfers	1/4 13/16	Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/0	Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	31 7/8	"

London, Oct 31

Bankers 3 per cent.	55 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	31 7/8
" 2 months hence	31 7/16

Closing Tone of Silver—China sold—India bought Quiet,

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent Since 6th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loan	2 5/8
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Oct. 31.

Exchange on London in Paris	76.20
" " " " Germany	8250.00000000
" " " " Italy	..
Stockholm	17.82
Christiania	20.99
Amsterdam	11.54
Switzerland	25.20
Belgium 10th	88 40
30th	295.00

New York, Oct 31

Demand Bills	4.48.50

DISCOUNTS.

London. Oct 31.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Banks 0 per cent	28

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Oct. 31.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 90 1/4	90 1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92.1/4	92
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£101	100 13/16
Consols 2 1/2%	58 1/8	58 1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42	42
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	69	68
Govt. Securities 3%	58 7/8	58 1/4

Conversion Loan	£78 15/16
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	" 102 5/8
7 per cent " "	117

SHARES

London, Oct, 31.

Chartered Bank	£ 19
Hongkong	" 124
National	" 44
Eastern	" 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp	" 12 3/4

BIDDINGS.

London. Oct 30.

Total amount of Tender .. Rs. 1,30,50,000

NO ALLOTMENTS.—One Crore will be offered next week.

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BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

November 1.

After the recent advance Reuter reported today 25 to 36 points lower in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported 6 points down. The markets declined on some long liquidation.

Despite the decline in New York futures the Marwari bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 545 for F G Broach April/May. As the opening Bear operators and jobbers were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 541. Around this level on profit-taking the prices improved to Rs. 544. Selling by Offices caused a setback and the market touched Rs. 542. At about this price Marwari jobbers and Bull operators were free buyers which raised the values to Rs. 550 at which price the bazar finally closed at 3 p.m. Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 505 and declined to Rs. 503 on selling by Commission Houses. Around this level Marwari Shroffs and other Commission Houses were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 509 at which price the market closed at 3 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 497 and going down by a couple of rupees gradually advanced to Rs. 501 on buying by Commission Houses and a prominent Japan House, the same being the rate at which the market closed at 3 p.m. F G Bengal December/January opened at Rs. 435 and closed at Rs. 440 at 3 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with little doing.

Liverpool, Oct, 31.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	600
" " Imports	..
Mid Americans spot Fair Demand	17 48
Egyptain F.G.F. Sakel	18.65
New Yorks, 11 a.m.	Jan. 19.68
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar. 30.32
	May 30.29
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. 20.17
" " " "	Jan. 29.92

LIVERPOOL COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Jan.	17.10—05
	Mar.	16.90—03
	May.	16.70—
	July	16.45—

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct, 31.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Oct.	17.56 +02
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	17.17 +01
Feb.	..
Mar.	16.97 +04
April	..
May	16.73 +03
June	..
July	16.44 +04
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	..
Egyptians Nov.	17 80
" Jan. 17.99 Mar.	18.17

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct, 31.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Nov.	17.21—93
Dec.	17.15—09
Jan.	17.10—06
Feb.	16.99—05
Mar.	16.90—03
April	16.79 +02
May	16.70 unch
June	16.56 22
July	16.42 +02
Aug.	16.96 +03
Sept.	16.27 +19
Oct.	14.75 +19
Nov.	14.40

Tone.—Quiet but Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 31

Months.	To-day's Prices
Nov.	17 52—18
Dec.	17.84—16
Jan.	17.7 — 9
Feb.	17.79—19
Mar.	17.88—19
April	17 86—19
May	18 01—20
June	18.07—20
July	18.09—20
Aug.	18 09—20
Sept.	18 09—15
Oct.	18.09—

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct, 31.

M. G. Bengal Good	10.90
" " Fully Good	11.30
" " Fine	11.70
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.85
" " " Fully Good	12.35
" " " Fine	12.85
M. G. Broach, Good	13.95
" " Fully Good	14.35
" " Fine	14.75
M. G. Scinde, Good	10.80
" " Fully Good	11.20
" " Fine	11.60

AMERICAN MARKETS,

New York, Oct 30.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports			84,000
" Exports to Great Britain			23,000
" " Continent			22,000
Futures at New York			
" " "	Dec.		30.79 +04
" " "	Jan.		30.30 +01
" " "	Mar.		30.30 +15
" " "	May.		30. 0 +08
" " "	July.		29.85 +22
Spot Cotton at New York			31.80 +05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans			30.50 unchgd
Futures " "	Jan.		30 22
" " "	Mar.		30.12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)			11 3/8
Silver Commercial Bar			63 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Oct. 31.

	To-day's prices.
Futures at New York,	Jan. 30.05—27
	Mar. 30.04—35
	May 30.05—25
	July 29.40—37

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 17

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	43.6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. O/N Sellers	42/3
AUSTRALIAN O/N Sellers	45
KARACHI BARLEY O/N Sellers	28
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. O/N	42/6
WHEAT Red Karachi 480 lbs. O/N Inactive	41

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Bay to Bombay	14

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 31.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Bold O/N Sellers Dull	£ 17
LINSEED Argentine J/F Quiet	16 3/8
" J/F	16 9/16
TONE OF RAPESEED—	
LINSEED Bombay per ton O/N nominal	
Better feeling	£ 21 3/4
TONE OF LINSEED—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (souud delivered per ton) O/N Sellers	£ 95/8
TORIA RAPESEED O/N Sellers Dull	£ 17

LINSEED.

London, Oct 31.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags O/N	£ 20 7/8
Tone—Slow demand at barely last rates.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Nov./Dec. Buyers	39 5/6
" Jan./Apl. "	36 3/8

METAL REPORT.

London, Oct. 31.

Copper Standard G.M.B.	£
Copper best English Selected	£
TIN BLOCK	£ 208

London, Oct. 31.

English best Selected Copper	£ 62 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 59 7/8
Copper Braziers	£ 81
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	29 1/2
Corrugated sheets Tob net	£ 19
TIN BLOCK	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N-D. Nominal	23/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay N-D. Naminal	25/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi N-D. Nominal	25/10
Tone—	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Nov-Dec.	12 1/2
Tone—	
Planatation First Later crepe Nov,	14
Tone—former fair demant	

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(BINDUBANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Nov. 1.

	Rs. a. p.
Khan—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 0
Elphinstone	1 0 6
Longcloth (Full weight) 84/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 6 0
Century per lb.	1 6 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 6 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Textile per lb.	1 6 0
Phoenix "	1 5 6
Pearl "	1 5 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 4 6
Elphinstone (Bulls) per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob (Four Mines) per lb.	1 6 3
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/2203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Pearl per lb.	1 5 9
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 6 9
Longcloths— × quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 6 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 6 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 6 3
Pearl per lb.	
Longcloth Satin Calendar, 84/40	
Textile (Hand)	1 5 3
Spring (Merchants) per lb.	1 4 3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 4 6
Bombay Cotton	1 2 9
Pahelwan	1 5 3
Hearth Brand	1 3 3
Sateen—	
Peacock per lb.	1 4 0
Spring (Merchants) per lb.	1 5 0
Grey Drill, Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	
No. 124 1/2 per piece	
Dhootie 7, 8, and 9 Yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Jacob 5, D per lb.	1 6 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Dhooties 10 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 6 6
Jhook 5lb Grey Drill—	
Standard per piece	8 8 0
Phoenix per piece	8 8 0
Swan Finlay per piece	8 7 0
Hindustan per piece	7 0 0
Jhook 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill—	
Pearl per piece	6 12 0
Bleached Cheok—	
Textile " Per Piece	
Hindustan Per Piece	7 10 0
Bombay United Per piece	7 8 0
Black Cheok 45b:—	
Textile 2705 Per Piece	8 10 0
E. D. Racheal No. 8	6 14 0
Grabrun No. 5124 :—	
Pearl	11 12 0
Hindustan	11 14 0

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, November 1.

The depression over north Madras coast yesterday has disappeared and rainfall has almost ceased there, but has again been nearly general in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and east Central Provinces and has extended locally to South Bihar. The chief amounts are Cuttack two inches and Puri one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension in North-east Peninsula.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

GREAT ACCUMULATIONS IN BOMBAY.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Messrs. Montagu's weekly silver report states the market has been steady though occasionally rather inactive. Notwithstanding large accumulations of silver in Bombay—verging on 18,000 bars—a quantity which will be augmented heavily within the next fortnight, silver is being still purchased. Bear covering took part of cash silver offerings. America has been a frequent seller and moderate advance in quotations enabled the market to take advantage of the limits outstanding for Continental silver. The future prospects of silver depend upon the capacity of India to absorb the abnormal stocks now in that country though China will possibly require remittances before the Chinese New Year on February 5th.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

ESTIMATES UP TO 1ST OCTOBER.

SUGARCANE CROP.

On an average of the five years ending 1921-22, the area under Sugarcane in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 2.8 per cent. of the total area under the crop British India.

The total reported area under the crop stands as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency Proper	56,300	27,700
Sind	2,800	...
Total	59,100	27,700

Total 86,800 acres; 7.9 and 5.1 per cent. above corresponding area last year and the decennial average at same date respectively. The area under this crop showed an appreciable increase in Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara owing to sufficient supply of water in places, elsewhere in the Deccan there was a decline. In the Karnatak increase was over 30 per cent. and in Kanara about 8 per cent. over last year's area. In Gujarat, Surat alone had an advance in area of about 25 per cent. elsewhere there was a fall.

Season.—In the Deccan, crop is progressing well in Khandesh but in Nasik the long dry spell in August and September affected the development of the crop which is improving since the recent rainfall. Except in the Canal area where the crop is affected by borers, it is doing well almost everywhere. In the Karnatak, the crop is in good condition. In Kanara heavy rains in August badly damaged the crops on the creek side but on the uplands they are faring better. The yield is expected to be far below average. Crop is good in Sind.

GROUNDNUT CROP.

On an average of the five years ending 1921-22 the area under groundnut in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 10.7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

The total reported and estimated area is as under:—

	Acres.
British Districts	263,000
Native States	36,000
Total	299,000

15.1 and 86.1 per cent. over the corresponding area of the previous year and decennial average at same date respectively. In Gujarat, the area under this crop showed a slight increase in the Panchmahals and in Ahmedabad but in surat it fell by about 35 per cent., elsewhere it was almost the same as last year. In the Deccan the area advanced by about 50 per cent. in Khandesh owing to high prices obtained during the previous year and 7 per cent. in Satara but declined in the remaining Districts especially in Ahmednagar which shows a fall of over 30 per cent. owing to unfavourable rain. In the Karnatak and Kolhapur there is an appreciable increase in area due to sufficient rain.

Season.—In Gujarat as well as in the Deccan, crop progressed well in the beginning bu the long break in August and early September hampered its growth. Later rains however improved the crop, which is expected to yield about the average. Damage by wild pigs is reported from parts of Nasik. The area in the Central Deccan which had to depend on Canal irrigation owing to failure of early rains is doing fairly well. In the Karnatak, the crop received a check by the drought but it was improved by the rains received about the middle of September and is now flourishing.

SESAMUM CROP.

On an average of the five years ending 1921-22 the area under Sesamum in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 4.4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

The latest reports show the total area under the *Kharif* as well as the *Rabi* crops as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency Proper	137,000	262,600
Sind	29,000	1,000
Total	166,000	263,600

Total 429,600 acres, 24.4 and 33.4 per cent. below corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date respectively. In Gujarat, the decline in area under this crop is general, but specially marked in Ahmedabad and Kathiawar owing to unsatisfactory conditions at the time of sowing.

In the Deccan, decrease is general especially in Khandesh and Ahmednagar where it amounts to 35 and 45 per cent. respectively below area of the last year owing mainly to extended cultivation under groundnut in the former, and to untimely rain in the latter.

In the Karnatak, the area extended in Belgaum and Bijapur, while Dharwar had a decline of over 15 per cent. In the Konkan this crop occupied the same area as last year but it is slightly below the average. In Sind, better supply of water due to early rains brought about larger sowings in Karachi, Nawabshah and Thar and Parkar but elsewhere low inundation curtailed area.

Season.—Crop in greater part of North Gujarat and Kathiawar is unsatisfactory while in the South Gujarat it is in fairly good condition. In the Deccan the prolonged drought in August and early September much affected the development of the crop, but the condition was improved by the rains received about the middle of September thereby ensuring a modrate yield except at Karjat in Ahmednagar and the North part of Sholapur were the crop is very poor. In the Karnatak crop is doing well. In the Konkan heavy rains of July checked the growth of the crop and in some places 30 per cent. of the crop is destroyed. The surviving crop is only fair. In Sind crop is good in Karachi, Hyderabad and Nawabshah, elsewhere fair.

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PANEL DOCTORS' FEES,

REJECTION OF GOVERNMENT OFFER.

On October 8, the Insurance Acts Committee replied in detail to the Ministry of Health, informing the Minister that they could not see their way to advising the conference of panel doctors that will be held in London on October 18 to accept either the offer of 8s. 6d. per head for a period of three years or that of 8s. a head for a period of five years.

This information was obtained unofficially by a representative of the "Morning Post", as Dr. Brackenbury, the Chairman of the Committee, preferred to make no statement as to the reply sent to the Minister until the latter had first received it.

The Insurance Acts Committee, it will be remembered, is a body that is appointed, not by the British Medical Association, but by the representatives of the medical practitioners serving on Insurance Act panels, and Dr. Brackenbury described to a representative of the "Morning Post" on October 8 what will be the sequel of the discussion now proceeding between the Ministry of Health, the Insurance Acts Committee, and the Friendly Societies.

He went on to say:—

The reply we have forwarded to the Ministry of Health in no sense constitutes a decision. It merely constitutes a statement of the policy which we shall recommend to the Conference of the local representative of the Medical and Panel Committees of the English Insurance area, which meets on October 18. For reasons that I will state we are completely dissatisfied with the situation, and should there be a deadlock, as I hope will not occur, the Conference of Panel Doctors would probably recommend all medical men on the panels to send in their resignations to take effect on January 1. This would not mean that the patients would suffer; nor in many cases would the doctors. They would either attend their old patients as private practitioners, or come to some private arrangement with local organisations.

MISUNDERSTANDING OF THE SITUATION.

The whole situation has been much misunderstood. In 1920 we went to arbitration and accepted the capitation fee awarded of 11s. As a result of expert advice, this represents to-day a sum of between 10s. 4d. and 10s. 9d., and we contend that there was no justification for reducing the capitation to the 9s. 6d. that we, however, actually accepted. To go below that figure now seems fundamentally unjust and highly impolitic.

The most attractive feature of the Insurance Act scheme was that through it we should be enabled to do valuable work in preventive medicine, and undertake research into the early causation of diseases. This possibility lessened our resistance to the working of the Act. To carry this out effectively it is essential to have as many practitioners as possible on the panel.

If the sum is reduced to the mere minimum that will retain enough doctors on the panels to attend insured persons, as the Friendly Societies appear to desire, the one really valuable feature of the Insurance scheme vanishes. I am not suggesting that the panel practitioners would neglect their duty, but those who could escape from the panel system would do so, and the insurance practice would not include a really comprehensive body of practitioners.

Now, the funds in the hands of the Ministry to meet all contingencies exceed a hundred million sterling, and are being added to at the rate of some seven million sterling a year. This sum provides ample to ensure proper remuneration being paid to the doctors.

It must be remembered that the National Insurance scheme does not require the same reserve as a private company, because it is continually receiving an influx of good young lives.

CREATION OF A HUGE BUREAUCRACY.

A very serious factor, however, has been introduced into our national life by the working of the Insurance Act that we at any rate did not foresee when we first were negotiating over it. In effect a huge unofficial bureaucracy has come into existence that attempts to control the vast sums collected, by its impersonation of the insured persons. In point of theory the officials of the Friendly Societies are elected by their members, but when attending insured persons we frequently find that they do not know to what society they are attached. Consequently the affairs of the society are in the hands of a small group that elects its paid officials and thus a vested interest has been created.

They now take the attitude that the money is as their own to handle, and are attempting to dictate to the Minister of Health what payments he shall make to the doctors, their weapon being to allow the necessary Bill to pass unopposed or to oppose it. Our contention is that the State is the master, and that our arrangement is with the community as represented by the State.

Another member of the profession, when asked his views as to the situation, said:—

I feel confident that a conference of panel doctors' representatives will reject the proposed 8s. 6d., and will press that the matter should go to arbitration. This is a policy that the societies will fight tooth and nail.

INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. CHOWDHURY'S NOMINATION.

Mr. J. E. Potter-Wilson, Representative in Britain of the Indian Trade Union Congress Committee, and Secretary of the Workers' Welfare League of India, issued the following circular to the Trade Unions and various labour organisations in Great Britain and Ireland on the 28th August last:—

We have been requested by the Indian Trade Union Leaders to draw the attention of the Press, the working classes and their Organizations in Britain, Ireland and Europe to the action of the Government of India in the appointment of a Representative of Indian Labour to attend the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva, on the 22nd October, 1923.

The All-India Trade Union Congress had nominated their Secretary, Mr. D. Chaman Lall as their Representative to attend the Conference. The Government of India, has, however, ignored this nomination, and has nominated Mr. K. C. Roy Choudhuri to attend instead. This action has aroused a strong protest from the India Trade Union movement as is shown by the following Extract and Telegrams we have received from Calcutta:

BENGAL MEETING.

"On Saturday afternoon, a meeting of the Labour Unions and Workers of Bengal was held in the hall of Indian Association under the chairmanship of Babu Tara Pado Mookerjee, the General Secretary, to the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Employees' Association. The Secretary of the Bengal Trades Union Federation explained the objects of the meeting and read out the list of Unions invited and the telegraphic messages of protest against Mr. Roy Chaudhuri's nomination received. It was announced at the meeting that out of 31 Unions invited 21 were represented. The following resolution was passed after some noisy discussion in which several representatives opposed it. That this meeting of all sections of labour in Bengal, emphatically protests against the action of the Government of India in nominating Mr. K. C. Roy Chaudhuri M.L.C., ignoring the recommendations of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Provicional Central Organisations of Labour, which were duly communicated to the authorities concerned, to represent labour of India in the Fifth Session of the International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva, on the 22nd October 1923, and disclaims him as Labour Representative of India."

MESSAGES OF PROTEST.

Among the Telegraphic messages of protest received, were the following:

1. "My Association strongly protest nomination of Mr. Choudhuri as Labour Representative, Geneva Conference. Unable to attend, unavoidable cause. Wish you success.

Aug. 18/23. Sd. General Secretary, E. B. Railway Indian Employees' Association, Lahmonirhat.

2. "Central Labour Board, Bombay, with six Unions sympathise Bengal Labour, protest against Government not accepting united organised labours opinion Geneva Conference." Bombay, Aug. 18/23. Sd. S. H. Jhabwala, Secretary, Bombay Central Labour Board.

3. "Exhort Bengal Labour protest vehemently against unconstitutional action Government in appointing Choudhuri. Indian Labour through Trade Congress must resolve send its own delegate ignoring Government. Have already cabled British Labour refuse participate Geneva Conference unless Government withdraws decision. Lahore, August 17, 1923. Sd. D. Chaman Lall, General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress.

4. "Murshidabad Rayats Association disclaims Mr. Roy Choudhuri as Labour Representative of India. Wish your meeting success. Berhampore Aug. 17, 1923. Sd. Secretary, Murshidabad District Rayats Association."

Our Indian comrades request that all friends of Indian Labour will give the fullest publicity to this matter and also support them by forwarding as soon as possible letters protesting against the acceptance of Mr. Choudhuri as the Indian Labour representative, to the Secretary of the International Labour Conference at Geneva, and to the Secretary of State for India Whitehall. We trust that British Labour both Societies and members of Parliament will make a strong protest on behalf of their Indian fellow workers against this undemocratic procedure. Will you kindly inform us what action you have taken in this matter.

PROTESTS REJECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Geneva.—The International Labour Conference has approved the unanimous recommendation that protests against the nomination of Mr. Chowdhury the Indian Workers' Delegate, be rejected and Mr. Chowdhury's credentials be accepted. It is believed this is the first occasion the committee has reached a unanimous report in the face of an important protest.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Declaration of B. A. (Pass) Examination results, University Hall, 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Counting of Votes (Bombay City.)

SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

Declaration of Second LL.B. Examination results, University Hall, 1 p.m.
S. S. "Delta", with English Mails, leaves at 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 4.

Meeting of Bombay journalists re. formation of Journalists' Association of India, B. P. Association Rooms, Esplanade Road, 5-30 p.m.
General meeting of members of Western India Vivekananda Society, Students' Brotherhood Hall, Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m.
Pherozeshah Mehta Jayanti celebration, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m., Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla to preside.
Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar, at Katchi D. O. Wadi, Mandvi, 3 to 8 p.m.

MONDAY, November 5.

Polling Day for Council Elections for the Bombay City Mahomedan, the European and the University Constituencies.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, November 6.

First LL.B. Exam. Results, University Hall, 1 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 8-40 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov 2 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 39m. Sunset 6h. 6m
Nov. 3 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 39m., Sunset 6h. 5m.
Nov. 4 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 40m., Sunset 6h. 5m.
Nov. 5 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 40m; Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 6 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 41m., Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 7 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 41m., Sunset 6h. 4m.
Nov. 8 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 42m., Sunset 6h. 4m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16
Gujarat Mail	11 0	20 28
Delhi Express	6 30	20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 38
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.
This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.
†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jubl) ...	12 6	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	8 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	17 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express ...	12 15	14 45
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	5 6	23 30
Madras Fast Pass	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 13-30.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "China" with the mails from London of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 10 a.m. on the 31st ultimo and left there at 5 p.m. the same day.
The P. and O. mail steamer "Morea" with the mails from Bombay of the 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 8 p.m. on the 31st ultimo and left there at 11 p.m. the same day.

BEHAR RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following further contribution towards the Behar Flood Relief Fund:—
Messrs. B. Trikamlal and Co. ..... Rs. 50.

ANJUMAN-ZIAUL ISLAM.

A lecture will be delivered by Moulvi Abdul Raoof on the "Arya Samaj doctrines" at the Jamal Hall, opposite Murga Girin (Mill) Musjid, Falkland Road, to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (B. T.). All are welcome.

KALLIDAIKURICHI TILAK VIDYALAYA.

The Secretary of the Managing Committee of the Tilak Vidyalaya, Kallidaikurichi (Tinnevelly District), writes:—Sjt. N. Sankarier, "Sri Nilakantham", Bombay, is authorised to collect donations and monthly subscriptions in Bombay and suburbs in aid of the Tilak Vidyalaya, Kallidaikurichi. It is hoped that all citizens will liberally respond to his appeal on behalf of this national institution."

DEVELOPMENT OF AYURVEDIC SCIENCE.

A ceremony of conferring distinctions on renowned medical practitioners devoted to Ayurvedic science and its development and granting degrees and awarding certificates to successful candidates will be held in the hall of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, Vaidya Bhuvan, Bhuleshwar, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the Hon. Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas will preside. The President will also declare open a charitable Eye Clinic to be conducted by Dr. J. H. Vaidya in connection with the P. A. College.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

As keen desire has been felt by several journalists for the formation of an association that will bring together all those who earn their living by journalism, secure improvement in their qualifications and economic position and elevate their status, it is proposed that an association to be called the Journalists' Association of India should be established with its headquarters in Bombay. With this object in view, a meeting of journalists will be held in the rooms of the Presidency Association at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday next.

Raja Ijaz Rasul Khan M.L.C. of Jehangirabad has made a donation of Rs. 1000 to Her Excellency Lady Reading for the Baby Week to be held on the 3rd week of January 1924. Her Excellency has decided to apportion Rs. 500 to Lucknow and Rs. 500 to Delhi for the Baby Week Exhibition.—A. P.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading's programme on the 31st morning at Lucknow included visits to the Muslim Girls' School, the Isabella Thoburn College and the Hindu Mahila Vidyalaya.

It is announced that the entire catering arrangements for the British Empire Exhibition have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Lyons, who are arranging to seat over 25,000 simultaneously.—Reuter.

PROGRESS OF COTTON TRADE.

BOMBAY'S NEW COTTON GREEN.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

OPENING CEREMONY AT SEWREE.

On Thursday afternoon Seth Narandas Purshotamdas formally declared open the New Cotton Green at Sewree before a large and representative gathering. The day began with Ganesh Pooja and ended with the Pooja of Satyanarayen at 9 p.m. The afternoon function was attended by a very large gathering right from the coolies working on the Cotton Green to the traders in cotton which included Europeans, Parsis, Marwaris and Bunyas etc. The premises were tastefully decorated with flags and buntings and a brass baid was in attendance to entertain the guests of the evening.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas in asking Seth Narandas to open the Cotton Green made a lengthy speech in which he dwelt upon the history of the Cotton Green in Bombay from its very inception and the different localities it had to change in view of the expanding business up to the present moment. Referring to the present spot he said it was very nearly the correct one for the cotton trade of Bombay as it was nearer upcountry stations from which cotton came down to Bombay than Colaba. Similarly it was 4 to 7 miles nearer the mill area to which about one-third of the cotton arrivals in Bombay had to be transported from the Cotton Green. After referring to the advantage the Port Trust will have by the new Cotton Green which he said would benefit that body to the tune of several lakhs in the shape of freight etc., he called upon Seth Narandas to declare open the New Cotton Green.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas said:—

Gentlemen, On behalf of the Cotton Trade it is my pleasant duty to welcome you all here this afternoon at the auspicious ceremony of opening the New Cotton Green. The Directors of the East India Cotton Association are particularly grateful to Seth Narandas Purshotamdas for having so kindly accepted their invitation to declare this Cotton Green open for business and I need hardly say that the whole of the Cotton Trade is genuinely glad to see Seth Narandas in their midst this afternoon. To representatives from other Association and corporate bodies who have been pleased to grace the occasion with their presence here to-day, I wish to tender the Trade's most cordial welcome and say how greatly we appreciate their goodness in coming here at this hour of the afternoon in the midst of surroundings which must so far from fully developed for their visit here. We hope that when our Exchange Building is ready and available for business we may be able to invite all our friends in the other branches of the Commerce and Industry of Bombay and entertain them in a manner in keeping with their dignity and their kindness to us. In the meantime, at the function to-day we would ask all these friends of ours to accept the time honoured hospitality of pan and gulab, because as the Cotton Trade will themselves only begin to settle down at this place from to-day, it has not been possible for us to lay out an entertainment on the scale that we would like. As our short programme has shown to you, after this ceremony we intend entertaining the labourers of the Green to sweets and thereafter the same useful section perform a puja, invoking the choicest blessing of the Almighty on this new spot of their activity for generations hereafter.

NEARNESS TO UP-COUNTRY.

This is by no means the first time that the Cotton Trade have been forced to shift their scene of operations. In the early days of the trade in Bombay, cotton was dealt in on the Green in front of the present Town Hall. But the congestion thereby caused in the centre of the Port led to its transfer in 1844 to Colaba. With its facilities for landing cotton brought by country craft, and for loading it for vessels in the harbour, and with the open, then ample space round it, Colaba at that time was the most conveniently situated for the trade. It could not then be foreseen that the greater part of the cotton would be brought by rail into Railway Yards most of them at a distance from the Cotton Green or that the cotton for overseas would be loaded into Docks lying well north of Colaba; or that the spinning and weaving mills would spring up in all parts of the island, separated from the Cotton Green by buildings and population of an ever density. These things which could not be foreseen then have made the handling of cotton at Colaba somewhat of a nuisance to the City for the last 25 years. Hence the area on which we have collected to-day, is selected as the next abode of the cotton trade of Bombay, and anybody who looks at the question with an impartial eye will agree that this spot is very nearly the correct one for the Cotton Trade. It is nearer upcountry stations from which cotton comes down to Bombay than Colaba. It is considerably nearer the Docks than Colaba and it is similarly 4 to 7 miles nearer the Mill area to which about one-third of the total arrivals of cotton in Bombay have to be transported from the Cotton Green. The move therefore can be said to be in the best immediate interests of the City of Bombay and in all probability also of the Cotton Trade of Bombay in years to come. The latter are always interested in the lowest possible charges for handling cotton before it reaches the consumer either in Bombay or abroad.

Whilst as representing the Cotton Trade I do not hesitate to say what I have said above in favour of this move, I may safely say that this is about all that one can say in favour of the move for years hereafter. I would, however, like the Government, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, who are the proprietors of this area and the general public to realise that, in agreeing to give up their old home till now, the Cotton Trade of Bombay have clearly considered the best interests of the City first and foremost and if I may say so, regardless of the very considerable inconveniences, temporary I hope they will be, to which they, the Members of the Cotton Trade, may be put, by this move at present. It could hardly need any demonstration that this area is very far from being ideally fitted with the conveniences required for the trade at present. The transport arrangements for merchants and labour to this area are very far from being satisfactory. It is only by hurried and private arrangement that even the comparatively slow tramway service has been available right up to this area. The fast railway service to this area, which was the main basis on which this scheme was conceived and developed, is not available at present but I understand it is within sight of completion in a few years. Sanitary residences for coolies, so important and useful a factor in the working of the Cotton Green, have still to be constructed. I have mentioned to you the most important of the inconvenience that we have to face here, and when you take them all into consideration, I am sure that the citizens and particularly the commercial community of Bombay will realise the very laudable spirit in which the Cotton Trade have agreed to shift to this area before all these necessary conveniences were ready to receive them.

At the opening ceremony performed by His Excellency the Governor in March last, Mr. Cadell, the Chairman of the Port Trust said that the construction of this Cotton Depot had cost the Port Trust 163 lakhs of rupees. The rent that the Port Trust will get from this area from the Cotton Trade is expected to amount to about Rs. 17 lakhs a year. Besides this the Port Trust Railway will have a much larger traffic owing to the full quantity of cotton coming into Bombay passing over it to this Depot. Over and above this, practically the whole of the quantity of cotton for export from Bombay will be conveyed to the Docks by the Port Trust Railway and the freight earned on both these traffics should run into quite a few useful lakhs of rupees. What the cotton trade therefore felt was that if they delayed coming to this area this year, it would only have meant so much loss of revenue to the Port Trust of Bombay, which the cotton trade did not overlook, was not a private company or body, but a public body which taxed the trade to make up for deficits, if any, or gave a rebate to the trade when they had a surplus. I hope therefore that I have been able to make clear to you why the Cotton Trade have agreed to shift to this area, even when there is a good deal to be done here to make the people dealing in and handling cotton comfortable and able to carry on their business with the usual facilities. I trust that the Government of Bombay and the other semi-Government bodies concerned will appreciate this spirit shown by the cotton trade and will spare neither efforts nor money to do their best to make the cotton trade comfortably settled down in this area as early as possible. I welcome here cordially Mr. Neilson, the Acting Chairman of the Port Trust and those other Trustees of the Port, who have been good enough to attend this afternoon, and to them I will say this on behalf of the Cotton Trade. We could have, very justifiably perhaps, refused to come to the Port Trust Green here, until many of the facilities indicated aboved were completed. Relying on the assurance given by Mr. Neilson that the Trustees of the Port would not overlook the public spirit shown by the Cotton Trade, we agreed to shift here to-day. This move therefore leaves on the Trustees of the Port of Bombay the moral responsibility of sparing no pains or expenditure to make the Cotton Trade here at least as comfortable, and generally speaking able to carry on their work as economically, as they could at Colaba. I am sure that the Members of this Association will be quite content if the Trustees of the Port of Bombay enable them for the next year or two to carry on here in the same manner as they did at Colaba.

Let me mention an important tacit understanding on which the Board of the East India Cotton Association agreed to recommend the trade to move here. We are not prepared to agree to anything that will add to the existing charges of handling cotton at Colaba. We are anxious to have them reduced on every score, such as Railway freight carting charges, insurance charges, and even muccadumage including hammalage. The trade therefore will not pay anything more in any of the directions named above on any account or score.

They expect on the other hand that the Port trust, the two main Railway lines, the Insurance Association and other bodies will help the Cotton Trade to reduce these charges, as is very necessary. Our relations with the Port Trust on the Cotton Green at Colaba till now have been cordial. The period of last four months when the Directors of the East India Cotton Association negotiated various details re arrangements for this move confirmed these pleasant relations, and the Directors of the East India Cotton Association trust that the attitude of the Port Trust from the Chairman and the Trustees down to the junior officer of the Trust will hereafter always be the same viz. one of cooperation and mutual understanding with the Cotton Trade.

It is to be borne in mind that at Colaba the cotton merchants had as their land-lords several people to fall back upon. The most prominent amongst them were the Port Trust, the Colaba Land and Mill Company and several leading private owners of land and godowns at Colaba. Now the Cotton Trade have come on to an area which is absolutely the monopoly of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and I need hardly say that the trade have taken for granted that the Port Trust will in no way try to recover from the Cotton Trade more than can be justifiably claimed from the trade in accordance with the very reasonable policy of the Port Trust in the early years. The trade further expect that the Port Trust will adopt a policy by which we may be able to attract more cotton to Bombay and add to the existing turnover of cotton at this Port.

In addition to this, the trade, which I have the honour to address you to-day on behalf of, sufferers from the further handicap of having to its debit a charge of Re. 1 per bale on every bale of cotton passing through it. Karachi and other ports of India do not of course have this additional burden, and I should hardly be considered guilty of exaggeration if I say to-day that it is the duty of everybody concerned in the welfare of the Port of Bombay to see that the charges of handling commercial articles are not out of all proportion to the capacity of Bombay merchants to compete with merchants in other ports.

Mr. Cadell, speaking before the gathering on this same spot on 13th March last said that a few natural tears have been shed at the inevitable abandonment of the old Cotton Green. The Directors of the East India Cotton Association fully realise the great sorrow that the Cotton Merchants and others connected with the Cotton Trade of Bombay feel at having to give up Colaba with all its salubrious breezes and shady trees and other amenities available there. To my friends in the Cotton Trade I will only say that even when a man changes his own residence he has to put up with a few inconveniences for some time. I do not wish in the least to minimise the inconveniences that the trade will be put to for some months. The individual members of the Board and their firms will be amongst those who will suffer from the inconveniences common to the trade, but I may assure the trade on behalf of the Board, that everything feasible will be done to see that this period of discomfort is as short as possible, and we have no doubt that all, the Government, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, the Municipality, the Development Department, the two main lines of Railways and the Tramway Company will join hands in helping the Board to this end.

It may interest the trade to know that I have got here a book which contains a record of the first Association of cotton merchants of Bombay for a common purpose. This is dated 1st September 1855 A.D. and the signatories to the Resolution then are all Indian firms. The purpose of the said document is charitable and the purport of it is that the cotton merchants who traded in cotton then agreed to subscribe 1anna per candy of cotton handled in Bombay in order that the blind, the maimed and the invalid may be helped by the cotton trade of Bombay. I happen to be one of the Trustees of the said Fund to-day and although I cannot claim that everybody handling cotton has been lately paying towards this Fund, I mention this to the gathering to-day in order to show that the cotton merchants of Bombay started an Association about 68 years back, first for the purpose of carrying out their duty towards the less fortunate of their brethren. I have not the least doubt that the same community to-day is inspired by similar motives and the manner in which they responded to to the call of charity for the Japanese Relief Fund to mention only the latest one, does credit to the community.

I deem it my privilege to request you, Sir, in conclusion, on behalf of the Cotton Trade of Bombay to declare this Cotton Green open for business and I would request you to open our survey rooms opposite with this key, which I beg to hand you and to retain with you, if you please, the lock and key as a small memento of this auspicious day and of the auspicious ceremony which you have been pleased to agree to perform. The Cotton Trade shifts here from Colaba after about eighty years and we consider ourselves lucky that in you, Sir, we have been able to get for this ceremony a prominent figure in the Cotton Trade that has weathered more than eighty years of a life of great industry, integrity and all that is honourable in a commercial career.

PAST AND PRESENTS.

Seth Narandas Purshotamdas then said:—Sir Purshotamdas, Members of the Cotton Trade of Bombay and Gentlemen, I thank you cordially for the honour you have done me in inviting me to this great function and asking me to perform the inaugural ceremony in connection with the opening of the Cotton Market in this new abode of the Cotton Trade of Bombay. I feel it that your choice has fallen upon me for this pleasant function on account of my being one of those few men of the older generation, who were closely connected with the Cotton Trade and are now surviving My first entry into the trade took place nearly 64 years back when the conditions of business were naturally quite different, and I was actively associated with the Cotton Trade for nearly half a century till my retirement about 25 years ago. I real so that since those days vast and momentous changes have taken place in the Cotton Trade, and that the system of business has become better and more constitutionally established, and that remarkable growth and progress are now visible in every direction. You Mr. Chairman have already dwelt on the advantages which are expected to result from the transference of the Cotton Market from Colaba where it was during the long period of over 70 years to this central place with all the advantages, which it affords, and it is unnecessary for me to dilate further on this. I heartily congratulate the members of the trade on the new site that has been acquired.

In complying with the request of the Chairman, which it gives me very great pleasure and gratification to do, I wish all concerned in the Cotton Trade signal success and prosperity. I hope and pray that in this new headquarters of the biggest Cotton Market in the Eastern Hemisphere all interested in the Cotton Trade may be blessed by Providence with ever increasing success and prosperity. With this heartfelt and sincere wish I declare this Depot open for business.

Seth Narandas then declared the Green open and the guests dispersed after partaking pan supari and with a vote of thanks to Sir Purshotamdas and Seth Narandas.

COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 1.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who was here on a short visit has issued invitations to leading Congressmen to an informal Conference in Delhi on November 30th to consider the question of communal differences and the programme to be placed before the Cocanada Congress. Invitations have been issued after consultation with Hakim Ajmal Khan, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Ansari, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mrs. Naidu and others.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND'S COMPLAINT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 1.

In the course of a signed leading article in the "Tej", Swami Shraddhanand says that at the leaders' conference on the occasion of the Special Congress at Delhi, Hindu and Muslim leaders published a manifesto asking the entire press of India to refrain from writing exciting articles. From that time moderate and non-co-operating Muslim papers and through them the Muslim preachers have indulged more and more in filthy language against Hindu leaders. Even some of those Muslim leaders who signed the manifesto have done the same. Now is the time for Muslim leaders like Hakim Ajmal Khan, Maulanas Abul Kalam Azad and Mahomed Ali to make a pronouncement.

"YOUNG INDIA'S" SUGGESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 1.

"Young India" suggests the dropping of prosecutions by the victims of the Hindu-Muslim riots in Ajmere, Saharanpur and other places for the restoration of peace between the two communities and in case the Government refuses to drop the prosecutions it suggests witnesses to refuse to give evidence and suffer punishment which the Government may inflict for that refusal.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Nov. 1.

Market continues inactive prices being turn easier, there is an absence of outside buying orders while there is little or no demand from speculators. Coals continue steady but with a smaller turnover. In teas there is slightly easier feeling with sellers more in evidence. In miscellaneous section enquiries for sugar still continues while engineering shares are somewhat in demand. Cottons were steady the turn better but business in this section is very limited. Only a small business is reported at steady prices in Government securities. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper 62/2, 6 per cent. bonds 1926 101/8, 6 per cent. bonds 1930 103/6.

Cottons:—Agra Unted 3/4, Dunbar 168, Kesoram 4/9.

Jutes:—Alliance 394, Barnagore 117, Belvedere 380, Birla 6/8, Cheviot 215, Clive 24, Empire 34/12 Hooghly 45/12, Howrah 35/14, National 215, Northbrook 38/12, Nuddia, 42, Orient 169, Presidency 5/15, Reliance 41, Standard 303, Waverley 8.

Coals:—Bansra 14/14, Bengal Nagpore pref 86/8, Bhalgora 13, Bokaro and Ramgur 37/8, Ghusick and Muslia 21/8, Gopalichuck 13, Nazira 9/12, New Beerbhum 36/8, New Kessurgarh 22, Ramegunge 56, Satpukria and Asansole 5/10, Seetarampur 19/8, Sendra 21/8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Iron and Steel 51/8, Kumardhubi Engineering 9, Marshall 5, Russa Engineering 17 B. I. Corporation 6/4, Burma Finance 3, Fairbairn Lawson 2/8, Asssam Saws 2/12.

Teas:—Bishnauth 28, Bhatkawn 60/8, Dufflaghur 12/10, Durrung 61, East India 14/10, Jutlibari 14/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and eleven sixteen pence and demand bills were one shilling four and twenty-three thirty-second pence.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

EX-LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S PLATITUDES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

At about a quarter to twelve their Excellencies and party left the Government House in a procession of carriages for the High Court. Again a large number of spectators assembled to see them pass Their Excellencies were received at the main entrance by the Hon. Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, and seven Puisne Judges of the Court in robes and wigs. After Sir Grimwood read the address of welcome, Lord Reading, in the course of his speech, said:—

Fifty-seven year ago this High Court established by Letters patent issued under the Royal sign manual began its existence at Agra as the High Court of Judicature of the North-West Provinces. It moved to this city three years later. Since its inauguration, it has represented a fundamental principle of the British Empire, the greatest tradition of British rule—the administration of Justice. In Hindu eyes the place in which this city of Allahabad has been built is sanctified as the meeting place of the two sacred rivers of this province and this conjunction holds its allegory as the stream of the combined rivers and is, in the belief of the Hindu faith, efficacious to cleanse from fault or stain. So also the flow of justice would be potent to remove from humanity the suffering caused by wrong. The courts exist not only to administer the laws, but also to administer justice. Justice in its turn demands knowledge and impartiality. In knowledge I include not only that of the scientific rules framed for the administration of justice, but clarity of exposition for the guidance of others and for the proper comprehension of the law. Justice makes no discrimination between the strong and the weak or between the rich and the poor. Justice must be blind to extraneous considerations, but nevertheless it must see far into the minds and motives of mankind, while justice must preserve an unbiased mind and should guard against the danger of sympathy unduly depressing or elevating the scales. None-the-less, it should have full understanding of the temptations, fears and suspicions of the poor and weak and should pay due regard to human frailty in arriving at its conclusions. At the same time justice should be swift in its operation and must not tarry in its course. In its result justice should redress the wrong. It should punish the evil doer. It should deter the potential criminal. It should command men's respect and their fears. It should preserve the sanctity of contract and the rights of property. It should stand forth as the jealous guardian of liberty and the protector of life. It should be the haven of the law-abiding citizen and the rock on which the good Government of a country has its foundation.

These are the ideals which the courts in India, as well as in England, have always kept in view. These principles are the basis of the traditions of the legal profession. For these its members, both bench and bar, have steadfastly striven in the past. Lawyers are to-day, as hitherto, proud of their association with the courts, the daily contact evolving in the individual a high standard of justice. The practice of the profession produces an almost passionate desire for justice, whose virtue, as Aristotle has said, lies in moderation regulated by wisdom. The members of the profession are, I know fully, mindful of the great responsibilities of their calling and I am convinced that they will in no way relax their efforts to maintain unsullied the great name of their honourable profession. In adding lustre to its purity lies their highest vocation and in increase to its dignity rests their truest reward.

At the conclusion of the speech of the Viceroy, Sir Grimwood presented the law officers of the Crown, Advocates and vakils, about 80 in number, in order of seniority. His Lordship the Chief Justice mentioned he had received a cablegram from Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru regretting his absence and welcoming their Excellencies to Allahabad. Three lusty cheers were then given for their Excellencies when the party left after concluding a most dignified and successful function.

VICEROY AT ALLAHABAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

The Viceroy and Lady Reading with the viceregal party arrived at Allahabad Main Station punctually at 8-30 a.m. The 4/7 Rajputs formed guard of honour. Their Excellencies were received by Sir William Marris who introduced the principal civil officers and citizens to the Viceroy while the Commissioner made introductions to Lady Reading. The Chief Justice Sir Grimwood Mears did the same duty for the High Court Judges who wore wigs and robes. Colonel Steward, Brigade Commander introduced the principal military officers.

After inspecting the guard of honour Their Excellencies left the platform. A procession of carriages conveying Their Excellencies and party, the Governor and the Commissioner of Dision was then formed and followed the route mainly through the Canning Road which had been decorated. In front of Mr. C. T. Robbies premises a festoon with words "A Municipal Commissioner welcomes Your Excellencies" attracted the attention. At the Government House the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders formed the guard of honour.

The services of Nawab Masood Jung Bahadur, Bar-at-Law Director of Public Instructions, Hyderabad, have been retained by the Nizam's Government on a consolidated salary of Rs. 2,000 per month for a period of five years and on retirement he will be entitled to a pension of Rs. 1,000 per month.

SPORTING NEWS.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

DETAILS OF RACE.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

TheCambridgeshire stake was run in a warm sunshine before an enormous crowd. The going was perfect. Bachelor, Legality and Daughter-in-Law dwelt at the start. Epinard made a running from Verdict, Jarvie, Pharos and Stratford for half a mile when Legality went up to the third position attended by Jarvie, Pharos, Campbell Kid, Lighthouse and Dumas. At the bushes Jarvie, Lighthouse, Pharos and Karl were all beaten. In Abingdon Bottom, Verdict and Dumas challenged Epinard and Verdict gaining the mastery hundred yards from home won a most thrilling race. Pharos was fourth and Legality fifth with Campbell Kid last.—Reuter.

The Cambridgeshire betting was 100/7 Verdict 3/1 Epinard and 7/1 Dumas. Twenty-three ran The race was won by a neck and a length separating the second and the third.—Reuter.

HEAVY BACKING ON EPINARD.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

French people backed Epinard fearlessly. Money was placed on her all over the country and it is believed that, if the French colt had won, over £2,500,000 sterling would have been paid to France by British bookmakers.—Reuter.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 1.

Last day, the third day of this race, meeting, was a gala day for the visitors, and the people of Kolhapur. General Sir William Marshall, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja, drove into the enclosure in State, followed by the State bodyguard. Two beautiful cups were presented qne by His Highness the Maharaja for horses and the other by her Highness the Maharani for Arabs. Mr. Shuttleworth brought off a satisfactory treble with his Sir Jamal. The fields were better today, but a succession of losing favourites hardly helped the punters.

At the close of a perfect day Lady Marshall presented the two Cups to the winners, heartily supported by a crowd of visitors that had been made exceedingly glad by the hospitality of the Maharaja. To-day was also the first time, Her Highness the Maharani drove in State in a closed carriage to the race enclosure.

BASRA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Darcy's AEROLECTRIC 8/2, Thompson 1
A. M. Khairaz's GUINEA 8/6, Burn 2
Ahmed Hasamey's REVOLVER 8, Townsend 3

Also Ran:—Quantity, Prince 8/7, Silver Jar 8/1 and Dijla.

Tote paid Rs. 10/4 for win, and Rs. 10 and Rs. 3/4 for places.

Betting:—8 to 1 against Aerolectric, evens on Guinea, 4 to one against Revolver.

BASRA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mr. Shuttleworth's SIR JAMAL 8/8, Perkins 1
Mr. Diamond's MOON, 8/4, Hewitt 2
Messrs. Sanad and Abdul's KAPURTHALA 7/7, S. J. Meekings 3
A. M. Khairaz's FROSTY FACE 8/9, Burns 4

Also Ran:—Napier 7/12.

Tote paid Rs. 6/4 for win and Rs. 3/8 and Rs. 3/4 for places.

Betting:—6 to 2 against Sir Jamal, 6 to 1 against Moon, 6 to 1 against Kapurthala.

TURF CLUB PURSE.—Distance 5 Furlongs

Maharaja of Kolhapur's NURSE BOBS 8/9, Hewitt 1
Mr. Darcy's LADY LOO 7/8, Meekings ... 2
Mr. Tarrant's S and M. 7/12, Townsend 3

Also Ran:—Zea 9/7.

Tote paid Rs. 17/12 for win, and Rs. 3/12 and Rs. 4/4 for places.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Nurse Bobs, 5 to 1 against Lady Loo, 3 to 1 against S and M.

MAHARANI CUP.—Distance 1½ Miles.

R. R. S.'s CROWN PRINCE 8/1, Huxley 1
A. W. Sulleman's SINNAN 8/5, Morris ... 2
Mr. Eve's APOLLO 10, Hary 3
Mahomed Mustafa Talib's RISING STAR 7/9, Meekings 4

Also Ran:—Yellow Silk 9/4, Waabil 9/2, Sugger 7/13 and Napoleon 7/9.

Tote paid Rs. 6/8 for win and Rs. 2/8, Rs. 2/8 and Rs. 3 for places.

Betting:—Evens, 2 to 1 against Sinnan, 5 against Apollo, 8 to 1 against Napeleon.

MAHARAJA CUP.—Distance 1½ Miles.

Mr. Darcy's CHARLES WILLIAM 8/5, Meekings 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's LADY CLEOPATRA 9/6, Burns 2
Shantidas Askuran's ST. SIMON'S FANCY 7/4, M. Hoyt 3
Mr. Eve's CRACKNELL 8/13, Bowley 4

Also Ran:—Happy Times 10 2, Cherry Girl 8/4, Royal Jewel 7/13 and Bathurst 7/10.

Tote paid Rs. 7/4 for win and Rs. 3/4, Rs. 3/12 and Rs. 4/4 for places.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Charles William, 5 to 1 against Lady Cleopatra, 6 to 1 against St. Simon's Fancy, and 8 Cracknell.

MOSUL PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. Goolam Mahomed Jusab's FAVIL 7/6, Townsend 1
Mr. Hoyt's FALA 7/13, C. Hoyt 2
Maharaja of Kolhapur's MUDKHUL 8/2, Burns 3
Messrs. H. Cursetji and D. Cursondas' LAST DAY, 8-13, Morris 4

Also Ran:—Ramban 8/10, Naldera 8/7, Cock Eye 8/8, Zooman 7/11 and Saryan 7/9.

Tote paid Rs. 17/8 for win and Rs. 5/4, Rs. 5/12 and Rs. 3/12 for places.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Favil, 7 to 1 against Fala, 4 to 1 against Mudkhul, 3 to 1 against Last Day.

E. AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS.

MR. ANDREWS DECLINES. PRESIDENTSHIP.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires from Santiniketan under Thursday's date:—

"I have received a cablegram from the Standing Committee of the East African Indian Congress, asking me to preside at the forthcoming session at Mombasa. It has not been possible for me to accept this invitation, because I have made it a rule, without exception, not to take a leading part in directly political gatherings. In addition to this my visit to Africa is still uncertain, and cannot be decided until I reach Bombay on Monday next and consult there with Indian leaders."

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2 1923.
602nd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.

ANGORA'S LEAD.

An event, which will have immense beneficial effects on the future of Asia, has just been enacted in Angora. The Angora Assembly has decided on a Republican form of government and unanimously elected Mustafa Kemal Pasha as firs President of the Republic. The triumph of Turkey, under the generalship of Mustafa Kemal assisted by his able lieutenant, Ismet Pasha,—a triumph which culminated in the Treaty of Lausanne—was a vindication of the claim of Asia to be free and mistress of her own destiny. The decision of the Angora Assembly, just announced, is a proclamation to the world that Asia is determined to resume her ancient role of guide to humanity. It is a decision which is entirely in consonance with the pristine purity of Islam, whose true spirit it restores, and will thus set free, throughout Asia, progressive forces which cannot be enchained. It is a decision which was regarded as inevitable by every student of affairs of Turkey, who realised the earnest desire of her leaders for the integrity and progress of their country. "Action rather than words will be the aim of the Republican Government." In these few words Ismet Pasha, the Premier, has summed up the characteristics and the aspirations of this newest but most virile republic in the world. That the leading figures in it will be those who brought their countrymen triumphant out of the most onerous ordeal that has been the lot of any people to undergo, is a guarantee that the achievements of republican Turkey in peace will be no less splendid than the exploits of Turkey at bay during the war.

The declaration of the Turkish Republic is to be welcomed for another and special reason, namely, that it makes easier the task of reforming the Khilafat, which now devolves on the Muslims of the world. Every student of history is aware that the institution of the Khilafat has not for many centuries existed in its true Islamic form, and thus has not been able to perform its true Islamic functions. It is a measure of the true Islamic spirit animating the actions of the present-day leaders of Turkey, that they perceived clearly the fact that the identification of the temporal power of the Khilafat with the temporal power of the Turkish State was causing a confusion of ideas throughout the Muslim world, while the "dead hand" of the Shaikh-ul-Islam's department was like a creeping paralysis on Turkey,—and, therefore, decreed the separation of the temporal power of the Khilafat from the temporal power of the Turkish State. Now, the triumph of the Khalifa of the Muslims, who is no longer the Sultan of Turkey, depends on the Muslims of the world, not of those of Turkey only, which means that the Khilafat is now restored to its true Islamic form and is placed in a position to perform its true Islamic functions. True, the Khalifa, for the time being, must have *Saltanat;* but *Saltanat* does not mean despotic military power: it means executive authority. The Prophet of Islam during the last ten years of his life possessed Saltanat in a supreme degree, as also did the Khalifas Abu-Bekr, Umar, Osman and Ali. But no one could describe the Prophet and his first successors as military despots or Sultans of any people—in the present use of the word. If they had to engage in wars it was under compulsion of circumstances and in defence of the realm. The purpose of their *Saltanat* was moral rather than political—the upraising of mankind through the example of the Muslim realm. Now that the Khilafat is no longer indentical with Turkish power, it must stand, as it did in the early days of Islam, for its moral worth: it must typify the aspirations and the hopes of all Muslims, their thirst for human progress, human brotherhood.

On the Muslims of India, who hae taken the lead in defending the Khilafat, devolves in a special measure the task of re organising that institution on a true Islamic basis— that is, a moral rather than a political basis,—the first duty of the Khalifa being to preserve the body of Islam and set example to the world by fostering, guiding and co-ordinating all Islamic efforts towards progress and enlightenment, while defending and expounding the Sharia'at and settling the disputes of the Muslims. If the Khalifa is to perform his functions and maintain his state and dignity, he must have adequate pecuniary means independent of external influence, based on a system of Awkaf in all Muslim countries as well as Turkey, and the best advice available always at hand. The latter can be secured by the constitution of a Council of Islam, representative of the most enlightened and progressive elements in the Islamic brotherhood as of old, and meeting, at regular intervals, under the presidency of the Khalifa to consider and solve Islamic problems. The Khalifa must, again, be officially represented in all Muslim countries and in all non-Muslim countries having dealings with Muslims and he must obviously be elected. And, above all, his control of the Holy Places on an international Muslim basis, and his protection of the places of pilgrimage must be defined and secured by the Muslims of the world. This cannot be done so long as there is any semblance of non-Muslim control over the Jazirat-ul-Arab. To secure the freedom of the Jazirat-ul-Arab from non-Muslim control is, therefore, the paramount duty of Muslims all the world over. The sixteenth of November—the Jazirat-ul-Arab Day—is, as the statement issued by the Central Khilafat Committee says, "the test day for the Mussalmans of India when they have to show to the world what sacrifices they are prepared to make for the independence of Jazirat-ul-Arab and its freedom from non-Muslim control.' It is a test day not only for Muslims of India but also for the Muslims of the world. The Central Khilafat Committee has, therefore, done well to invite the entire Muslim world to join in the observance of the day. For, the Khilafat was never in greater danger than it is to-day when the Muslims of the world are apt to be lulled into a false sense of satisfaction that with the triumph of Turkey has come the triumph of the Khilafat. The Khilafat is no longer the concern of the Muslims of Turkey only. They will, as hitherto defend the Khalifa. But the temporal power of the latter is the affair of all Muslims. It is for them to define his status, organise his administration, and supply his power. That is the meaning of the Angora decision

ABUSE OF LAW.

That it is not safe, even for the custodians of Law, to abuse the Law, has been proved more than once during the last two years of the regime of the Ex-Lord Chief Justice of England. Such abuse carries within it the certainty of its own discomfiture, sooner or later. Though to justify the abuse of law, the authorities had to stoop to methods of terrorisation and were obliged to clap thousands of innocent persons into jail, they discovered ultimately that such terrorisation would not solve the problem for them and they had to admit defeat, if not openly at least to themselves. The unconditional release of the Guru-ka-Bagh and Flag Satyagraha prisoners is an illustration in point. It was not the Akalis and the Satyagrahis who were tired of seeking arrest, but the authorities who threw up the sponge in despair. Similar was the plight of the authorities in many places in connection with the arrests under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It was they, and not the volunteers, who were obliged to withdraw from the contest.

One does not envy the plight of the Punjab Government at this hour. They have proclaimed the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and the Akali Dal as "unlawful associations." In taking this step they have clearly and flagrantly abused the law, if not in its letter, at least in its spirit. But they are beginning to discover that the logical consequences of that step are not so pleasant to contemplate as they had imagined. They are finding that in spite of their proclamation, which renders membership of the two organisations an offence under the law, Sikhs in increasing numbers are every day enlisting themselves as members of these organisations and the Government, unable to relish the idea of arresting these Sikhs and thereby increasing the volume of Sikh discontent tenfold, are obliged to look on passively while "law" is thus openly violated under their very nose! If they are prepared to tolerate the activities of the new council of the Shiromani Committee and of the new members who are joining the ranks of the Committee, what becomes of the official plea that the Shiromani Committee is a dangerous and unlawful organisation? The new members of the Committee and the Council have openly declared that they are working on the same lines and for the same objects as the members who have been put under arrest. If the latter have committed any offence under the law, the new members engaged in repeating the same offence must also be arrested. But the Punjab Government do not, for some undisclosed reasons, put them under arrest. They are prosecuting Sikhs for exhorting their brethren to join the Shiromani Committee and the Akali Dal, but they refrain from prosecuting those who have actually joined the Committee and the Dal. In face of such inconsistent attitude of the Government, is it not plain to the meanest understanding that they had no justification for the proclamation of the two organisations as unlawful and the arrest of the members thereof? There cannot be one "law" for the arrested Akalis and another for those who have stepped into their places. The conviction and imprisonment of the former will not solve the problem for the Government, so long as the latter are free to carry on the movement. In these circumstances, would it not be real wisdom for officialdom in the Punjab to admit, at least to itself, the grievous blunder it has committed and to retrace its steps before more mischief is done?

As for the Akalis, they feel they are carrying on a struggle both for their religion and for the sacred right of association, which is the birthright of every citizen. The leaders of the Congress have done well to convene a meeting of the Working Committee to consider the situation and to take measures to give the Sikhs every possible support in their struggle. In this connection, the formation of a publicity bureau for the purpose of disseminating correct and reliable information about the trial and the Akalis' struggle and for counteracting the none too scrupulous propaganda of official and semi-official agencies, is urgently called for. We hope steps will be taken immediately towards the establishment of such a bureau.

Notes of the Day.

Communal Unity and Teaching of History

It is now generally recognised that the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity is, at bottom, spiritual and no mechanical devices like communal representation or even national pacts can avail. For the demand for communal representation springs from a rooted distrust and to seek to solve the problem of representation in legislatures and services without attempting to eradicate the forces making for the distrust is to attend to the symptom rather than the cause of the social malady. One of the causes of this mutual distrust is the vicious tradition that is inculcated in the minds of Hindu and Muslim children regarding the religion and social customs of the other community. Mr. Bertrand Russel has called education a kind of propaganda and so powerful is this propaganda that the subtle prejudices imbibed as the result of early education appear to exist long after that stage is passed even in persons whom one would least expect tofind them. It is the teaching of history in Indian schools that is greatly responsible for such perverted notions. Without charging English writers of Indian histories with the fault of deliberately distorting historic truths, it is possible to hold that the Anglo-Indian view-point of Indian history is a peculiarly limited view-point. On the one hand, there is the dangerous temptation of showing that before the advent of the East India Company, intolerance and oppression were widely prevalent in Indian society leading to communal strifes which were settled as a rule by massacres; on the other hand, the continuance of these communal differences was the moral *raison d'etre* of bureaucratic rule. To paint the past in any but gloomy colours would involve the whole reputation of "company bahadur." Either decent existence and communal peace began with the Battle of Plassey or the Company was damned. But the biassed motive remained unnoticed and hundreds of thousands of Indian children swallowed jingo-history.

Wanted—A New Indian History.

One of the gravest misconceptions of history thus inculcated is that pertaining to Mahommedan rule in in India. The average Hindu is led to believe that Muslim rule in India consisted in little more than a series of policies of oppression and intolerance in which the Hindu had either to submit to conversion or to lose his life. One imagines as though Islam enjoined fanaticism as a duty of every devout Muslim and as though the more bigoted he became, the higher would be his place in Paradise! Nothing of course was further from the truth. The Mussalman Emperors never lived like a conquering caste, secluded from the rest of Indian mankind. They had no policy of Indianising their services for the simple reason that they transformed themselves into Indians and appointed Hindu ministers and generals to the highest posts. And, above all, their influence both socially and aesthetically was profound. For those therefore who seek to create a new Indian nationality broad-based on communal harmony, there is no task more urgent and vital than to rewrite Indian history emphasising the truths which Anglo-Indian historians have been prone to ignore. And we are glad Dr. Syed Mahmud, whose first article we publish in another column, is attempting to perform this task. Hindu-Muslim unity can be strengthened only by a cultural affinity between the two communities to which, in turn, a correct historic perspective of the interrelation of the two communities in the past can make a vital contribution.

French Parties and the French Press

It is evident from the tone of the Radical Press in France that French Nationalist opinion is getting uneasy over M. Poincare's present policy. The French Nationalist Party, which extolled Poincare's earlier attitude towards Germany, is now in a critical mood. For some time nearly all the important French newspapers were agreed in giving the Foincare policy a free hand. Differences of opinion are now creeping up, however, and are reflected in the Press. The Imperialists in French politics declare for an annexation of the Ruhr, but their influence is not very strong. The industrialists, who have practically a decisive voice in the French Lower House, are concerned about the revival of industry in Northern France, the war devastated regions, and are satisfied if they could secure chemicals and machinery and coal from Germany as payment in kind. As the "Oeuvre" points out, however, although all parties in France are united in keeping the Ruhr occupied, they are united on no other single item as regards French policy in the Ruhr. Herein lies the chance, the journal says, of creating a party of opposition against M. Poincare, which will make a breach in the solid ranks of the Poincare Coalition, and this would be, according to the journal, very desirable, as such an opposition alone could compel the French politicians to come to a reasonable understanding with Germany.

The University Seat.

Three candidates are standing for election to the University seat in the local Legislative Council. The graduate voters have to make their choice among these three. Regarding Dr. Paranjpye, his official record which is the only one which matters at present, is, as has been demonstrated conclusively, writ large with failure. Will the voters elect him as their representative and endorse his policy of weak-kneed surrender to officialdom? If they return him, they will set the seal of their approval to the policy of co-operation which is responsible for the woes of the country. As for Dr. Deshmukh, while there is nothing against him and much in his favour his supporters as well as he himself will admit that he has yet to prove his mettle in public affairs. We are confident that the vast majority of the graduate voters will consider the claims of Mr. Jayakar to be overwhelmingly decisive. His record of public service, both civic and national, is one of which any public worker may be legitimately proud. He has been closely identified with the Congress and the non-co-operation movement. His work on the Congress Sub-Committee on the Punjab Disorders was beyond all praise. If he differed from the orthodox Non-co-operators, the difference was mainly concerning Council-entry. Those, therefore, who are willing to exercise their franchise, should be among the most enthusiastic supporters of his candidature. He has told the electors repeatedly that he stands for a policy that is to break the forces of the bureaucracy if the latter does not bend to popular will. If the voters are anxious to send to the Council a representative whom office will not corrupt and official blandishments will not deceive, they cannot do better than elect Mr. Jayakar by a solid majority of votes.

A Threat.

While the decision of the Allahabad Municipal Board to boycott the Viceroy drew forth from the "Pioneer" only vile abuse, the Board's decision to boycott British goods has drawn forth from the journal a pompous threat. Interpreting the Board's resolution as a refusal "to buy articles of British manufacture even though they may be cheaper and better than articles of the same kind obtainable from foreign countries," the journal writes: "If the Board imagine that means will not be found to deal with such a misapplication of public funds a rude awakening is in store for them." When politicians at "Home" talk of Imperial Preference and call upon the nation to refuse to buy articles of non-British origin even though they may be cheaper and better than articles of the same kind obtainable in the Empire, the "Pioneer" has nothing but admiration for such "patriotism," but when Indians entertain a similar sentiment regarding the indigenous products of their country, such sentiment becomes both an economic and political heresy! If it is a crime to prefer the products of one's own country, the Allahabad journal would do well to preach its political philosophy first to the Imperial politicians who have met in Conference to commit this very offence.

Mr. Pathik's Case.

Though it is over a month since Mr. B. S. Pathik, President of the Rajasthan Seva Sangh, was arrested by the Udaipur authorities on charges of sedition, one is amazed to learn that neither the date nor the place of the trial have yet been fixed, so far as the public in the State are aware. The information that Mr. Manilal Kothari sends from Ahmedabad, about the silence of the Udaipur authorities regarding the trial of Mr. Pathik, while a sedulous propaganda of misrepresentation of his views and activities is being carried on under official auspices, is most disquieting. Attacks on a person while the case against him is sub-judice, would be construed and punished in British India and in all civilised countries as contempt of court. But in Udaipur, a high official himself comes forward to prejudice the case against the accused, by making all sorts of mischievous allegations against him. By permitting such license, the Udaipur Durbar is gravely endangering its reputation for fairness and impartial justice. In all decency, the leaflet should be immediately withdrawn from circulation and the author of it should be called to task for his conduct. In the interests of its own fair name the Udaipur Durbar should give a wide berth to bole and corner methods and give the fullest facilities to Mr. Pathik to defend himself. If he so wishes, he should be free to secure the assistance of counsel from outside the State. If Mr. Pathik is to be prosecuted at all, his trial must be hurried up. It is not fair to keep him in jail for an indefinite period without formulating the charges against him and without letting him know when, where and before whom he is to be tried.

HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE.

A HISTORICAL SURVEY.

(BY DR SYED MAHMUD.)

History is the record of the gradual upward movement of humanity and progress of mankind. No one can study it long without being haunted by the idea of development, of progress. We move onward both individually and collectively. "While history," in Professor Seeley's memorable words, "should be scientific in its method, it should pursue a practical object. That is, it should not merely gratify the reader's curiosity about the past, but modify his view of the present and his forecast of the future." The most accepted educational value of history is to train the mind of the citizen and thus to make him capable of taking a just view of political problems. It is by reading about men and movements in the days gone-by that one's outlook is broadened and one's prejudice removed. The modern school of historians has divorced imagination and emotion from the service of Clio—the Muse of history—but, I think, that the man who is himself devoid of emotion or enthusiasm can seldom credit, and never understand, the emotions of others. It is not the discoveries of science that are the ultimate determining influence but the character and qualities of Mankind. In a lecture delivered some time ago at the University of Edinburgh, Professor Bergson is reported to have said, "what characterises and distinguishes man is the continuity of movement of his inner life." "Each human personality," continued the learned philosopher, "is a creative and progressive force." And, indeed, the development of human energy, I think, must always affect the settlement of world's affairs more directly than any scientific discovery. And it is in this light that we should study the Muslim history in India, in fact all History. The Mahomedan history in this country is not a mere jumble of incoherent facts, as is generally supposed, but it furnishes us with the growth of movements, of thoughts, of ideas.

Achievements of Muslim Empire.

To begin with, therefore, let us summarise the net achievements of the Muslim Empire—not in the aspects of its material splendour or geographical dimensions which are sufficiently well-known, but in what may be described as the moral heritage which it bequeathed to posterity and to the cause of Indian nationhood and finally its share of contribution to the general progress and happiness of mankind. The rise and fall of great Empires in itself, and regardless of such substantial advancement as they must have attained either in the sphere of thought or that of action as was essential to their being 'great,' is never without pregnant lessons alike for the historical student and the political thinker. When, moreover, a great Empire has also, as in the case of the Muslim Empire in India, been instrumental in imparting a powerful impetus to the cause if progress at large, when it has outlived its own domination, improved upon and moulded afresh the ideals of enormous masses of mankind and given a new impulse and a fresh direction to their art, science, and literature,—when it has done all this, the influence of such an Empire is obviously calculated to be of an extraordinarily enduring character. It is not only not necessary that such an influence should be concrete and palpable, but it is, I believe, ever the case that it is always most effective in the proportion in which it is apparently imperceptible. It is not that unmistakable indications of the permanent trend communicated to Indian life and thought by Muslim culture and Muslim ascendancy are altogether lacking: but the degree of that which is apparently untraceable is infinitely in excess of that which is to be traced.

An Authoritative Testimony.

Lest it might be deemed that I am inclined to overstate the case, I should like in support of my contention at the very outset to cite a testimony which from its very nature

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIA'S STATUS IN THE EMPIRE.

KENYA QUESTION NOT TO BE TOUCHED.

NO COMMON GROUND BETWEEN SAPRU AND SMUTS.

FORMER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was interviewed by Reuter to-day with reference to the result of the Indian debate at the Imperial Conference. Dr. Sapru said he had four issues to deal with—firstly, relating to the position of Indians overseas on the basis of the resolution of 1921 to which practically no effect had been given hitherto in the Dominions which were a party thereto; secondly, the position of Indians in South Africa; thirdly, the position of Indians in the Crown Colonies generally; and fourthly, the position created by the Kenya decision. Notwithstanding, doubts were entertained in certain high quarters, declared Dr. Sapru, regarding the wisdom of raising a debate on the resolution of 1921, he was clear in his own mind that the position required discussion. "I dealt with the entire question in the opening speech and received a very patient and very courteous hearing in the Conference. The atmosphere was decidedly one of sympathy.

DEFINITE CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSAL.

When the debate was resumed, on 29th October, I received a unanimous support of the Dominion Premiers, except General Smuts. Their speeches made abundantly clear that they had felt themselves bound by the resolution of 1921. I put a definite constructive proposal that the Dominions concerned should appoint local Committees within their territories which would confer with the Committee appointed by the Government of India with the object of seeing how best and how soon effect could be given to the resolution of 1921. I received a support therein from everyone except General Smuts.

It is only fair to add that Mr. Bruce thought such a Committee was unnecessary in Australia, because he proposed to give effect to Indian aspirations with the support of his Parliament. So that as far as Canada, Australia and New Zealand are concerned, I claim the object has been achieved.

SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

I do not doubt that Committees will be appointed in these Dominions and the Government of India, and I feel that Committees should be able to arrive at conclusions which will be acceptable to my countrymen. As regards the second issue I had repeated interviews with General Smuts. He flatly refused to accept the resolution of 1921 or even join hands independently of the resolution in exploring the avenues for the amelioration of the Indian situation in South Africa. In his speech at the Conference, as will be seen from the report of proceedings, he was absolutely inflexible. In effect, General Smuts pressed for the repeal of the resolution of 1921, but received no support either from his Dominion colleagues or from His Majesty's Government. His whole conception of the citizenship of the British subject in the Dominions was so radically opposed to mine that there can be no common ground between him and me. All I can say is his attitude will bring peace neither to his country or to mine.

I confess I failed with General Smuts, but he stands isolated in this respect from the rest of the Dominions. In India we shall have to take concerted action as regards the vindication of our rights in South Africa. I am communicating my views making a definite suggestion to H. E. the Viceroy.

DIRECT CONFERENCE WITH COLONIAL OFFICE.

As regards the third issue, I think I have succeeded because His Majesty's Government accepted the suggestion for the Indian Committee conferring directly with the Colonial Office with the object of applying the principle of equality embodied in the resolution of 1921. I expect the result of the work of the Committees will prove satisfactory. Besides it secures to India a considerable constitutional advance since it enables the Government of India to deal directly with the Colonial Office.

KENYA DECISION.

As regards the fourth issue regarding Kenya, whilst I had no hope of getting an immediate reversal of the Kenya decisions I am gratified at the result achieved, and do not wish to over-estimate it, but it should be properly understood. It is true the Duke of Devonshire said he sees no prospect of the Kenya decisions being revised, but he must not have forgotten that he at least agreed to include them within the scope of the suggested Committee and definitely promised to give his careful attention to any representation the Committee might desire to make. Statesmen are not infallible, and Governments are not immortal. There is no such thing as *res judicata* in politics. I consider the position represents distinct advance, in so far as the door which seemed barred against us has been opened to the extent that the Colonial Office is bound to pay careful attention to our representations on the subject. In other words, way is paved for the reconsideration of the question. Besides, it must be distinctly borne in mind that my protest on behalf of the Indian people against the Kenya decision being considered final, has been formally registered in the formula announced by Mr. Baldwin.

HIGHEST STANDARD OF CITIZENSHIP.

I accepted, for my countrymen throughout the Empire, nothing lower than the highest standard of citizenship. The result achieved is due to the long series of negotiations. I have no hesitation in saying that if I had received a reply that the door was bolted against us as far as Kenya is concerned, I should have considered it my duty to withdraw from the Conference in the interest of my country's honour."

Concluding Dr. Sapru paid a tribute to the very valuable support he had received from distinguished British statesmen and well-known friends of India and also his own countrymen with whom he had been in constant touch.—Reuter.

NO RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Reuter learns no resolution was adopted at the Imperial Conference on the Indian question but the result of the debate was embodied in a formula in which the Duke of Devonshire on behalf of His Majesty' Government accepted Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's proposal that there should be full consultation and discussion between the Colonial Secretary and the committee appointed by the Government of India upon all questions affecting the British Indians domiciled in the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated territories. At the same time the Duke was careful to explain before decisions were taken as a result of the discussions by a committee for consultation with the local and Colonial Governments concerned in some cases local enquiry would be necessary. Further while welcoming the proposal the Duke of Devonshire reminded the Conference that Government had recently come to certain decisions on Kenya which represented in their considered view the very best that could be done in all circumstances. While the Duke of Devonshire saw no prospect of these decisions being modified, he would give careful attention to such representations as the committee appointed by the Government of India desired to make.

Sir T B. Sapru while taking note of the above statement, desired to make plain that the recent Kenya decisions could not be accepted as final by the people of India.—Reuter.

"REJECT SECOND CLASS CITIZENSHIP"

MR. SASTRI'S MESSAGE TO DR. SAPRU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

A Bangalore message says the Right Hon'ble Srinivas Sastri has this morning cabled to Dr. Sapru:—

"Kenya lost: everything is lost. Reject second class citizenship in India's name."

CRISIS IN GERMANY.

HERR STRESEMANN'S DILEMMA.

THE SAXON REACTION.

SOCIALISTS' MENACING ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

One of the immediate consequences of the triangular conflict between the Reich, Saxony and Bavaria threatens to befall the Stresemann Cabinet whose Socialist members are incensed at Herr Stresemann's harshness to Saxony and are now considering their resignation. It appears Herr Zeigner and his colleagues resigned to avoid arrest by the Reichswehr.

Herr Stresemann's organ, the "Die Zeit," says that Saxony, by incorporating Communists in the Government, violated her constitutional duties as a Federal State. This has not satisfied the Socialists who contend that Herr Stresemann's action in Saxony is designed to appease Bavaria of which the Reich is afraid. The Socialists assert that Von Kahr has sunk his differences with the Fascist leader, Herr Hittler, and both are in close touch with Ludendorff while Hittler, in co-operation with the notorious Ehrhardt, is intensively training large forces of illegal Reichswehr with heavy guns distributed along the Saxon-Bavarian frontier with the base at Bamberg. They are ready not merely to invade Saxony but, in the event of Herr Stresemann's fall, to appeal to nationalist elements all over Germany and establish a reactionary Government. In such an event, the issue would depend on the attitude of the legal Reichswehr.

Meanwhile, the attempts of Separatists to establish a Rhineland republic with the connivance of the Franco-Belgian authorities has been baffled by the refusal of the British to permit Separatist activities in Cologne. English correspondents in Cologne, however, are uneasy about the future, declaring Cologne may have to join the movement voluntarily as is cannot afford to be cut off from its hinterland.—Reuter.

SOCIALIST ULTIMATUM TO STRESEMANN.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Berlin.—The political crisis has become acute owing to the submission of a series of demands to Herr Stressmann by the Socialist Parliamentary Party. After conferring for seven hours, the Party passed a resolution that they would remain in coalition if those requests were conceded. The resolutions demand the abolition of the state of emergency, secondly, that the Government adopt stronger measures against Bavaria and thirdly lay down that the maintenance of order in Saxony is a police tsak and the Nationalists who have recently joined the Reichswehr must be dismissed immediately. Another resolution dealt with the stabilisation of currency and the compulsory sale of foodstuffs by farmers. A reply is required by to-morrow.—Reuter.

NEW GERMAN CURRENCY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Cologne.—Yet another new German currency is shortly appearing, namely "M Mark." It is being circulated, on November 1st, when banks are instructed to cancel last six figures on all accounts. Thus the new unit is equivalent to a million marks. The reason adduced for the change is that the columns of bank books are not large enough to accommodate strings of noughts.—Reuter.

BRITISH GOVT.'S ATTITUDE.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 31.

The attitude of the British Government towards the Rhineland Separatist movement and to the general question of German disintegration was made perfectly clear in the Prime Minister's Plymouth speech and has further been communicated to the Allied Governments through the diplomatic channel. The Separate Rhenish state would constitute a breach of the Versailles Treaty as obviously as the disintegration of the Reich would affect the Allied reparation claims. Equally clear in the British official opinion is the corollary that the recognition by the Allied powers of any portion of the German territory as a sovereign state would be contrary to the Treaty obligations. In the meantime most of the British newspapers' correspondents in the Rhineland seem by no means favourably impressed by the personalities at the back of the Separatist movement. The "Times'" correspondent speaks of the "revolver republic" and cites various cases of intimidation. He also expresses the view that "When Herr Matther and his his colleagues have served their turn they will doubtless be scrapped and replaced by more reputable tools."—B. O. W.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

With reference to the reports that Lord D'Abernon is resigning, it is officially stated that when he accepted the Ambassadorship in Berlin it was for a limited period only which will shortly expire. No arrangements have been made as to the date of retirement or the appointment of a successor.—Reuter

EX-CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

SEEKS PERMISSION TO RETURN.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Reuter learns from Holland that th ex-Crown Prince is seeking permission return to Germany. It is not clear whether he has yet applied direct to the German Government, but it is reported tentative communications have passed and the German Government is not unprepared to permit him to return on condition that he lives quietly on his estate in Silesia.—Reuter.

HELP FOR EUROPE.

DON'T LEAVE IT TO BURN OUT.

LL. G 'S APPEAL TO AMERICA.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

New York.—One of the most remarkable speeches of Mr. Lloyd George's tour was an impassioned utterance in a civic luncheon in Philadelphia, yesterday. It was delivered extemporaneously and couched in a fiery metaphor appealing to Americans—"Because you are formed in the same image of God as the European," and because we are brethren, I ask you not to leave Europe to burn out itself."

More than half the police force at Hoboken were assigned to guard the railway station owing to threatening letters addressed to Mr. Lloyd George, but the ex-Premier's arrival there was not troubled. He crossed by a ferry to New York and motored to Long Island.—Reuter.

THE PALESTINE DELEGATION.

LEAVES FOR DELHI.

The Palestine Delegation, consisting of Shaikh Mahomed Murad (President), Shaikh Ibrahim Ansari (Member) and Jamaluddin Husseini (Secretary) left for Delhi by the Punjab Mail on Thursday. Among those present at the station to give the delegation a hearty send off were Maulana Moazzam Ali, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Mr. Umar Sobani, Mr. Osman Sobani, and several prominent members of the Khilafat Committee.

BOMBAY'S NEW GOVERNOR

COL WILSON KNIGHTED.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

His Majesty to-day received Col. Leslie Wilson and kissed hands on the latter's appointment as Governor of Bombay. The King conferred upon him the knighthood and invested him with the insignia of G.C.I.E. Sir Leslie subsequently had luncheon with Their Majesties.—Reuter.

TO COMBAT SMUGGLING.

BRITAIN'S PROPOSALS TO U. S.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Washington.—It is expected the British modification to Mr. Hughes' proposal for a treaty permitting contraband liquor beyond the three mile limit will prove acceptable to the American Government. It is believed that as a result of the British proposals for a "rum area" off the Atlantic coast, smuggling would disappear for, vessels bringing liquor intended to be smuggled would find no safety zone anywhere off the shore. In the event of a treaty with Britain taking this form, it is presumed this method of dealing with the matter will be proposed to other maritime nations.—Reuter.

FIGHTING UNEMPLOYMENT.

A RAILWAY SCHEME.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 31.

Details of the scheme of the London Midland and Scottish railway which is increasing its expenditure on the immediate development work to fourteen millions sterling in order to relieve the unemployment scientifically, are made available to-day. The original plan was to expend four millions sterling on current work and further the proposal to increase that amount by ten millions was announced by the Prime Minister last night. Such expenditure cannot fail to have appreciable effect both directly and indirectly on the unemployment situation. It is proposed to allocate the money to the constructio of locomotives, rolling stock, steamers motors for road traffic and other plant Various sections of the line will be widened, bridges strengthened and warehouse and station accommodation improved. Certain portions of the line will also be electrified. Thirty bridges will be partially rebuilt. The new steamers contemplated are for traffic to the Continent and ferr services. Several hundred houses for the company's employees are also to be built —B. O. W.

REPUBLICAN TURKEY.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Constantinople.—The Press comments on the proclamation of the republic in a most guarded manner. Some surprise is expressed at the precipitancy in voting important constitutional modifications. It is declared, however, that a republican form of government is not inconsistent with the principles of Islam. The Opposition organs remark that the change of name without a change of persons will not necessarily improve the administration of the country.—Reuter.

RETRENCHMENT IN BERLIN.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Berlin.—Government has decided to reduce the number of State officials by twenty-five per cent. in the interests of economy.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

SEVERELY KEEN CONTEST.

SWARAJ PARTY CANDIDATES SCORE HEAVILY.

INDEPENDENTS' UNCERTAIN POSITION.

BOMBAY, November 1.

The Election day for the six non-Mahomedan seats on the Bombay Council has come and gone, but who can speak with certainty of the results? Voters are full of caprices, very few are guided by strict principles. Prejudice, racial feeling and, in a lesser degree, party considerations are generally the deciding factors. Very few voters use their intelligence. At the elections on Thursday even the most intelligent and educated men were seen casting their votes for people who have not cared two straws for the public, who have taken no active part in any movement which had for their object the well-being of the people, who have done nothing for the people but everything for themselves. And yet such men have gathered votes by the thousand, simply because they belonged to a particular community, or particular parts of the Presidency.

Voting was brisk on Thursday. It was only natural, after a period of unparallelled activity in the city among the voters, that a large number of people should make use of their franchise. There has been a raging, tearing campaign, throughout Bombay, mostly by the Swarajists, and the voters were thoroughly aroused as they never were before. There was then no wonder that the voters should have responded to the call of the candidates so well.

THE SWARAJIST CANDIDATES

On the whole, the Swarajists have done well. But no one can say what the final results will be. So far, however, they are getting good support from the voters—the intelligent section of voters. In regard to the Swaraj Party candidates, no racial question has come between the voters and the candidates. There is only one Parsi Swarajist among the many candidates, and Mr. K. F. Nariman has a good chance of coming in with flying colours. He has not been able to secure many Parsi votes, but Hindus are supporting him splendidly. At the last Municipal elections, it was the Hindu vote which brought him triumphantly into the Corporation, and this time again, it is hoped, that the Hindus will have a preponderating voice in his success—if he succeeds at all. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai has got the solid vote of the Bhuleshwar Ward, where he has a large following. He stands a very good chance of coming into the Council, as other voters are also giving him their votes. Dr. M. B. Velker the third Swaraj Party candidates has also come in for a good share of the votes, but apparently he is the weakest of the three candidates of the Swaraj Party.

THE INDEPENDENTS.

But Dr. Dadachanji is also scoring heavily, and so is Dr. C. Fernandes. The latter has monopolised the votes of the residents of the two Kanaras (North and South) and the sudden retirement of Mr. A. K. Pai has been a great accession to his strength. Mr. Pai's votes have naturally fallen to his lot, as if there were two candidates belonging to the same geographical part of the Presidency the votes were likely to be divided. But Dr. Fernandes has also got a large number of friends among Parsis and Hindus in Bombay, especially in the Girgaum Ward, and he was particularly strong in organising. His organisation seems likely to succeed in the end. Voting on his side had been especially heavy since the morning, although how the tide will turn in the evening is not known. Dr. Dadachanji is the favourite of his community and it is the Parsi vote which usually sends him at the head of the poll at Municipal elections. But this time there are a number of Parsi candidates in the field, and Mr. J. B. Boman Behram has come in for a large number of votes from his own community. There is also the otherwise formidable Dr. Sukhia. And if Parsi vote is divided between this trinity, Dr. Dadachanji's chances are dubious.

THE FLUKES.

Mr. Boman Behram has canvassed furiously in the Fort and other Wards and has been successful in capturing his community's vote, but no one can say how far it will be useful in sending him into the Council. At any rate his coming into the Council will no mean any addition to the radical forces which want to force their entrance there. Dr. A. Viegas has got his admirers, and he will no doubt get his own community's vote. But he is not likely to be a formidable rival to the Swaraj Party, although some N.C.O.'s are working for him. Then comes Dr. Sukhia; but he is a spent rocket and his rivalry may mean nothing to other candidates. He is not likely to get many votes, except that of his own community, but then there are more popular Parsi candidates in the field. He and the other candidates will have to be classed under the heading of "also ran." Mr. Vibhakar might be able to get some votes, so also Messrs. Deshpande and Korgaonkar, but they need not be taken too seriously. Dr. Sukhia's symbol is an Elephant, which is a proverbially slow animal and is likely to be easily outstripped by the Bicycle of Mr. Nariman or the Horse of Mr. Balubhai Desai. Even the Umbrella of Dr. Velker is likely to outstrip the Lady and the Bird of some of the very ambitious, but otherwise less useful members. To sum up the situation in the Southern Division of the City the three Swarajists are "still going strong," together with Dr. Fernandes and Dr. Dadachanji, or Mr. Boman Behram, and it would be foolish in the extreme, to prophecy with any degree of certitude which of them will win.

POLLING IN THE NORTH.

To skip over to the North of Bombay, the position here is equally uncertain. Mr. Jaysukhlal Mehta, the Swaraj Party leader here was scoring heavily in the morning, and his colleague Mr. Punjabhai Desai was not much backward. Mandvi with its huge granary and its Gujrati merchants are solidly for the Swarajists, and their votes will have a great influence in deciding the issues. Mr. Mehta has got the support of the grain merchants, and Mr. Punjabhai of the Bania shopkeepers, and between them they are doing well—rather extremely well. Mr. Baptista has got the support of his own community, and what is more of Labour. This latter is a formidable force, as a large number of workers live in that part of the city and Mr. Baptista is decidedly popular among them. The mills are working to-day but in the evening most of the voters among the mill workers will be marshalled to the polling booths and they will have some say in the matter. The Labour representatives in the city have decided to give their vote to Baptista Kaka, as he is known among them, and even in the morning he had a large number of votes to his credit. Hindus—Nationalists and others—have been no less behind in giving their votes to Mr. Baptista, and he will probably be returned to the Council.

Mr. Surve among the Marathas stands the best chance of being returned. From what is known he had scored the largest number of votes, but he has a rival in Mr. Asavale who is likely to get a large vote in his favour. Mr. S. K. Bole might be neglected, as his work in the past in the Council has not endeared him to any party. Sitting on the fence might be good tactics, but it will not catch votes for a candidate. After these candidates have been taken into account, Dr. Batliwalla remains. He was a sitting member and in addition to Parsi vote he will have the backing of the mill workers, if for no other reason than that he is a doctor to many mills in that locality. But then Labour has decided to cast its vote in favour of Mr. Baptista, and this will suck up some of Dr. Batliwalla's chances. His disappearance from the Council will cause very few regrets to any one except to himself and his few admirers. Dr. M. C. Javle might be neglected altogether, and the voting for him was not such as would be calculated seriously to handicap his other rivals.

To put the whole position here in a few words: Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. Punjabhai or Mr. Baptista and Mr. Asavale or Mr. Surve are, in order, the likely men to succeed, though Dr. Batliwalla's position is rather uncertain.

VOTING STATISTICS.

There are as many as 66,744 voters in the non-Mahomedan constituencies in the city; of them 24,734 voters are in the Northern part of the Island and 42,010 in the Southern portion. Of this number roughly about 14,000 are either Parsis or Christians, and the rest are Hindus. It will thus be seen that the Hindu voters, if they will only vote, have the whip hand in this matter. But among the Hindu voters there is a large percentage of uneducated and backward people and they are not likely to go to the polls, unless they are dragged there by some of the masterful workers for the various candidates. On the other hand, Parsis and Christians will vote largely—the percentage might be put down at about 75. Among Hindus about 40 per cent. might vote. This is all mere guess work, but there is some foundation for it.

The following are the approximate number of voters in the different wards in the city:—

A Ward 8,027 voters.
B Ward 6,166 voters.
C Ward 10,911 voters.
D Ward 16,892 voters.
E Ward 7,042 voters.
F Ward 5,678 voters.
G Ward 5,529 voters.

POLLING AT THE WARDS.

The B Ward pandal is placed near the Elphinstone Bridge, at the foot of the Naoroji-Hill and here the supporters of Mr. J. K. Mehta flocked in large numbers. Mr. Punjabhai also had many supporters, here, Mr. Surve coming next. Other candidates had negligible chances here. This is a part of the city where the Grain merchants are particularly strong and most of them are N.C.O.'s or their sympathisers.

E Ward has its voting place in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute opposite the Victoria Gardens. Here Mr. Baptista was particularly strong, Mr. Punjabhai coming next. Mr. Surve also secured some votes here from the Marathas and others.

F Ward polling booth is placed in the Thackersey Hall, and this part of the city is a stronghold of the workers. Here Dr. Batliwalla was gathering votes from his own community, Mr. Punjabhai, Mr. Jaysukhalal and Mr. Baptista coming next in order.

The Antonio de Silva School are the offices of the G Ward polling offices, and here the Swaraj Party as well as Mr. Baptista were scoring heavily over their rivals. The other candidates were practically nowhere. Dr. Batliwalla also had not many supporters in this locality.

D Ward is the most educated Ward in the city and it has a discriminating intelligentsia, but the actual voting did not suggest that much intelligence was used by the voters. Here Dr. Fernandes, Mr. Boman Behram, Dr. Dadachanji, Messrs. Nariman and Velker

(Continued on next page)

PROTECTION TO STEEL INDUSTRY.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS' ANXIETY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

A meeting of the Iron and Steel Merchants section of the London Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution stating that evidence on behalf of the section and Indian merchants and indentors interested in exporting steel to India should be tendered at the enquiry of the Indian Tariffs Board into the proposed increase in import duty on steel and that no increase in duty is necessary, as it would increase the cost of manufactured iron and steel goods to the Indian consumer.—Reuter.

A gas cooking stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.

PROTECTION POLICY.

LABOUR'S ATTITUDE

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The first comment of a responsible Labour politician on Mr. Baldwin's utterance at Swansea on the subject of Protection was last night made by Mr. Arthur Henderson in a speech at Acton. Mr. Henderson, while subjecting the Premier's Economic proposals to a deal of criticism, did not go so far as wholeheartedly to condemn them. He pointed out that protected countries were not workers' paradises and contended the only effective fundamental remedy to unequal home and foreign working conditions, was a policy of international labour legislation. This was Labour's policy. He emphasised that Labour did not intend to be dragged at the heels of any party on the question of fiscal policy and would not consent to depend on Free Trade on the orthodox Cobdenite lines.—Reuter.

At Belfast, in an inter-League match, the Scottish League beat the Irish League by one goal to nil.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

(Continued from previous page.)

were doing extremely well. But Dr. Fernandes was certainly at the top there, the Swaraj Party candidates coming next. The decided Parsi vote does mean a great deal of strength to the other candidates.

C Ward, together with A, have their offices in the Elphinstone School and there Mr. Balubhai Desai as well as Mr. Nariman are having good support. Dr. Velker also seems to be in the fore.

VOTE-CATCHING INDUCEMENTS.

That was the position during the day, but at the last moment the proverbial last straw which is said to have broken the back of a certain camel might have to be taken into account. Voters who are somnolent in the day owing to the noon-day heat, might suddenly find themselves at the polling booths and might be a preponderating factor in the decision. Therefore, it is too early to say now which of the candidates are sure to succeed. As long as the polling goes on there will be hope lurking in the breasts of the various candidates, and only the final result will extinguish it—to a certain extent.

The hiring of conveyances and supply of refreshments are ostensibly prohibited. But this is a rule more honoured in the breach than in observance. Every candidate had his motor cars to bring his voters to the booths, and each candidate had mostly his refreshment stall, though in the rearmost part of the tent. Motor cars and carriages with big placards were flaunting about the street, and it is not known whether the hiring of such vehicles is against the rules or not.

THE CANDIDATES.

Altogether the polling was heavy and brisk, although a great number of voters have been unable to register their votes for one reason or another.

The following are the names of the candidates in the field together with their symbols:—

BOMBAY NORTH—THREE SEATS.

Mr. A. N. Surve	Flag
Mr. J. K. Mehta	Elephant.
Mr. J. Baptista	Cart.
Dr. M. C. Javle	Bicycle.
Mr. P. Thackersey	Umbrella.
Mr. R. S. Asavle	Sword.
Mr. S. A. Mantri	Tree.
Dr. S. S. Batliwalla	Tiger
Mr. S. K. Bole	Lady.

BOMBAY SOUTH—THREE SEATS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas	Scales.
Mr. Balubhai T. Desai	Horse.
Major C. Fernandes	Hand.
Mr. J. B. Boman Behram	Flag.
Dr. K. E. Dadachanji	Cart.
Mr. K. F. Nariman	Bicycle.
Dr. M. B. Velkar	Umbrella.
Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia	Elephant.
Mr. N. B. Vibhakar	Tree.
Mr. V. G. Deshpande	Lady.
Mr. V. K. Kongaonkar	Bird.

AT POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Nov. 1.

Little interest was evinced by the public generally in the elections for the Bombay Legislative Council held to-day. There were 22 polling stations in the Poona city, cantonment and suburbs and on the whole a larger number of voters are said to have exercised their privilege than was the case three years ago. Four candidates contested the seat allotted to Poona, Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte being generally credited with the best chance of securing it. For one seat representing Poona and Sholapur, there are four Mahomedan candidates in the field while five Gujarati, Mahratta and Brahmin candidates contested two seats representing Poona rural constituencies. There are also four candidates from Poona and one from Ahmednagar for two seats in the Legislative Assembly, election for which takes place on 14th November.

AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

In connection with yesterday's general elections in the city of Madras, the counting of votes is being pushed through expeditiously at Ripon Buildings. The ballot boxes first to be opened to-day were those pertaining to the non-Mahomedan constituency of the Legislative Council, for which there are eleven contestants for four seats. The Returning Officer hopes to announce the results in respect of the above constituency on the 3rd instant. The counting of votes for the Legislative Council Mahomedan constituency will take place probably on the 6th instant and of those for the Legislative Assembly non-Mahomedan constituency on the 8th instant.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

SWARAJ PARTY NOMINEE'S MANIFESTO

(By Our Special Representative.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 1.

Mr. Diwan Chand Kapur, who has been nominated by Lala Lajpat Rai to contest the Amritsar Urban Constituency for Hindus, in the course of a manifesto declares that he had come forward solely in obedience to Lala Lajpat Rai's command, and, consequently, would perform his duties under his direction and guidance. He was a true Hindu, and at the same time, a staunch Indian. While therefore he regarded it as his duty to better the condition of the Hindus and to strengthen them, he considered it as a part of his religion to work in the struggle for India's freedom. For both these causes he would strive to his utmost and no temptation or fear would make him stray from the path.

"MR. HUSSEINBHOY'S CANDIDATURE."

To the Editor of "the Chronicle."

Sir,—The supporters of Mr. Husseinbhoy A Laljee have tried to make capital out of his supposed solid and reliable work for the Congress and the Khilafat. But beyond this vague generalisation, the Muslim voters have not been told what his record is and how long he has been working for both these great organisations.

It has been claimed for Mr. Husseinbhoy that he has been a corporator for fourteen years. But, it seems that his record in the Corporation has been so brilliant, that as one of your correspondents has aptly described, the public of Bombay has apparently not even been aware of his existence. I should like Mr. Husseinbhoy or his supporters to enlighten the Muslim voters as to his work in the Corporation and in what way he has contributed to the advancement of the Muslim or the city's interests. From all that one can disinterestedly gather about Mr. Husseinbhoy is that he has remained a back number.

Then it is claimed for him that he is a staunch Congressman. Now, let us see. I have been in the Congress for nearly two decades, and *the only time, I ever saw Mr. Husseinbhoy in the Congress was at the Special session at Delhi this year.* Perhaps Mr. Husseinbhoy's connection with the Congress must be dating back to the eighties of the past Century, when some of us were still in our teens. But from 1906 onwards, Mr. Husseinbhoy seems to have made himself scarce where the Congress was concerned I should like him to say how many Congresses he has ever attended, barring the Special Congress at Delhi in September last, to how many of them he went as a delegate and to how many as a visitor, whether he ever was a member of the old Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, or did he ever take part in any of the many Provincial Conferences organized under its auspices. When did Mr. Husseinbhoy first join a Congress organisation as a member? Is it true that Mr. Husseinbhoy's membership of the Congress is only of a very recent date after the formation of the Swaraj Party with the avowed object of contesting the elections?

As regards the Muslim League, that one Premier and far-sighted political organisation of advanced Muslim opinion in India does anybody ever remember Mr. Husseinbhoy as having been among its members? It may be with a modesty that hides its light under a bushel, Mr. Husseinbhoy has remained all these years outside this body, unless I am mistaken in my opinion. Muslim voters would be pleased to know from Mr. Husseinbhoy how many meetings of either the League or of the Khilafat organisation he has ever attended, whether he has joined either of these bodies as a member and if so in what year. At least so far as my memory goes and I have attended every Congress and the Conferences of the Khilafat and Muslim League every year without a break since 1906. I can conscientiously say I never knew of this shining light of the Swaraj Party until he blossomed forth under Mr. Patel's leadership of that Party.

These grounds for his claim on the confidence of the Muslims being thus disposed of, there now remain only two grounds (1) that he is amenable to Mr. Patel's leadership,' and (2) he has contributed to the Swaraj Party funds. These may be indisputable grounds in the eyes of Mr. Patel and his fellow-Swarajists for the eligibility of Mr. Husseinbhoy. But Muslim voters cannot be satisfied with these qualities. They want their representative to be something more than a blind follower of Mr. Patel. They want an independent man, who is capable at all times of initiative, originality and tenacity of purpose and also the brains to think and act independently. Now even the opponents of Mr. Jinnah admit all these qualities in him, but have never claimed any such qualities for Mr. Husseinbhoy. Therefore it is difficult to see what use Muslims can have for a person, who obviously lacks all the qualities that go to make for good leadership.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM NATIONALIST.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

DR. PARANJPYE'S CANDIDATURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am thankful to Mr. N. M. Joshi for the kind attention he has given to my articles published some time ago in your columns. So far as I am concerned, I may state for Mr. Joshi's information that I am neither a non-cooperator, nor a Swarajist nor a Liberal, but hold entirely independent views of my own. Whoever has read those articles carefully will bear me out when I say that there is not a word of 'misrepresentation' or 'vituperation' in them, but that they are a perfectly fair criticism. My aim was to show that some of the statements in Dr. Paranjpye's manifestos claiming credit for certain things were either inaccurate or incorrect and that the credit for some of the forward steps he claims to have taken during his regime was not rightly due to him. Far from my having misrepresented Dr. Paranjpye, I find that Mr. Joshi has consciously or unconsciously, misrepresented me, as for example, when he says that I complain of the abolition of the Poona High School, the Elphinstone Middle School and of a post of Professor in the Sydenham College— measures on which I expressed no opinion in my articles, but which, I may state now, perfectly meet with my approval. Mr. Joshi creates a spectre out of his own imagination and devotes fully 20 lines to demolish it. What I said and what I still maintain is, as I said in my article, "The Minister on his own admission has had the aggregate amount of Rs. 87 lakhs during the three years of his regime over and above the amount allowed to Sir Ibrahim in 1920..... This amount of Rs. 87 lakhs was substantially supplemented by the savings effected by (among others)

(1) The abolition of the Poona High School and the Elphinstone Middle School:

(2) The abolition of the post of a Professor of the Sydenham College.

But leaving all the savings and additions out of account, one is naturally curious to know whether the progress in education has been commensurate with the *increased* expenditure of Rs. 87 lakhs during the last 3 years."

Mr. Joshi in his lengthy letter has not been able to challenge any of the facts have stated,—but only pleads certain circumstances, which, he thinks, will explain away Dr. Paranjpye's failure. He is entitled to have his own views and may console himself that he has 'downed' Dr. Paranjpye's critics.

I shall now deal with some of his misstatements *seriatum*.

Mr. Joshi says that I have quoted half a dozen persons who spoke or wrote against Dr. Paranjpye. I have done no such thing for the simple reason that after careful examination of Dr. Paranjpye's regime, I have formed my own opinions on facts, some of which only I could present in the articles. Will Mr. Joshi name the half dozen persons whose opinions are quoted?

Mr. Joshi says "Sir Ibrahim Rahimtool could spend liberally on education in his time, because he worked in comparatively prosperous years." On the other hand Sir Ibrahim had

in	Rs.
1918-19	1,07,65,000
1919-20	1,29,52,000
1920-21	1,44,00,000

whereas Dr. Paranjpye on his own showings had at his disposal

in	Rs.
1921-22	1,72,00,000
1922-23	1,74,00,000
1923-24	1,89,00,000 (budgeted)

In order to justify Dr. Paranjpye's reactionary attitude towards secondary education Mr. Joshi says "The temper of the Legislative Council had to be reckoned with. A block vote was usually in favour of the progress of Primary Education, even at the cost of Secondary and Higher education." It is just this misreading of the temper of the Council and the counting upon the solid vote of the non-Brahmins that emboldened Dr. Paranjpye to apply the knife to the sanctioned grants-in-aid to Secondary Schools and to oppose all attempts made by Messrs. Trivedi and Kale to have the old scale restored. I shall reproduce what I wrote in my article regarding his opposition to Mr. Kale's resolution. "The Minister, backed up by the official benches and the nominated members, counted upon the solid vote of the non-Brahmins—the advocates of 'Primary' at the cost of 'Secondary' education—and thought he could safely and successfully challenge a division and win in the fight." If Dr. Paranjpye's reading of the temper of the Council was right, how is it that Mr Kale's resolution was passed by 2/3 majority which led Sir M. Hayward to remark that he (Sir M. Hayward) was himself taken by surprise? next Mr. Joshi says "Then the critic tried to make out that in 1921-22 the number of students in primary schools decreased". The year 1921-22 had to be taken as D.P.I's report for later years is not available. The figures are from Government Report and were quoted to *refuse* Dr. Paranjpye's bald statement *"the number of pupils and the number of schools show encouraging increases"*. With a view to be fair to Dr. Paranjpye, I purposely omitted reference to colleges and secondary schools against which principally the Non-co-operation onslaught was directed.

Mr. Joshi further says "Then he states Dr. Paranjpye had practically no spontaneous desire to push on compulsory education and it was the Council that made him do it. This charge is amusing but it is also unfortunate". Though amusing and unfortunate, unluckily the charge is true. About six weeks after assumption of office, Dr. Paranjpye said in his first Budget speech that compulsion at present was "not a matter of practical politics at all", and he further reiterated and amplified this view in his Deccan Sabha Speech, which led to an unprecedented agitation among the Non-Brahmins. At one of the meetings even a resolution was passed calling upon Dr. Paranjpye to resign if he could not announce his intention by a certain date to undertake compulsion. As many as ten resolutions were tabled by members of the Council, including Mr. Kale and the late Mr. Gupte for discussion in the Council, and the Minister announced the appointment of a committee just ten days before the Council Session, one of the terms of reference being the consideration of the *'desirability'* of introducing compulsion. He was forced by the Council to omit the consideration of desirability and on his assuring to do so, matters were proceeded with. The Bill was the result of the agitation and not due to Dr. Paranjpye's initiative.

Mr. Joshi says "much is made about Dr. Paranjpye's going back on his promise to give three-fourths" contribution to the local bodies and adds that the actual difference is negligible. Dr. Paranjpye tried to defend the 'backing out' by pleading that he was ignorant of law when he agreed to the enhanced contribution and his defence provoked the President to remark "It is not a question of law but of common sense". Now Mr. Joshi attempts to defend it by saying that the actual difference is little. Apart from the moral liability on Dr. Paranjpye to keep a promise once made, the difference, though in Mr. Joshi's eyes negligible, was not considered so by the members, including Messrs. Chitale and Gandhi. The latter along with some others went to the length of saying that the bill would be thrown out at the second reading unless Govt. was found to stick to the obligation it had undertaken. And if it were not for the appeal of the Non-Brahmins and the anxiety of some members to have something to dangle before the electors, the Bill would have been thrown out. Further Mr. Joshi says "after all the grant of 2/3rds of expenditure was the minimum and not the maximum that Govt. was to pay". I may point out here that it was *only after the* Minister was hammered in the Council on this question that he announced "In order that it might save a little discussion, I would suggest that in the notice of amendment I have given. I would like to alter the words "the cost to Govt." to "the liability to Government."

Mr. Joshi says as a part of retrenchment agreed upon, Dr. Paranjpye had to cut down expenditure to the extent of 5 per cent. But my complaint was and is that this retrenchment should have been evenly distributed among all the branches of Educational department, as the selection of the items for the cut was left to his discretion But instead of doing so, he cut down 33 per cent from the grants to the secondry schools alone, thus reducing the sanctioned grant of Rs. 13 lakhs and odd by Rs. 4,55,000. Again Mr. Joshi says "The Minister has been charged with having pampered the Services and neglected the lower ranks". This is another of his misrepresentations. There is no reference to the lower ranks whatever in my article. I shall reproduce what I wrote. "The Minister by a stroke of the pen reduces the rate of grants and makes confusion worse confounded. And this not to provide for further extension of 'primary education—as expenditure on that branch of education undergoes a reduction by five lakhs in that Budget of 1922-23—but to pacify the outcry of 'clamant servicemen' for higher appointments and larger salaries.". Further on Mr. Joshi says that Dr. Paranjpye— "admittedly tried to put many properly qualified Indians into them" (i.e. Services ports) Let the Retrenchment Committee reply. "A considerable number of B.E.S. officers have been raised to I. E. S. Officers only *with the object of filling up the latter cadre and of providing necessary percentage of Indian recruitment.* In several cases the Officers so promoted have been occupying *unimportant chairs* and. . . . *we see no reason why these posts remain on the I. E. S. cadre*". Italics are mine, and comments unnecessary.

Finally Mr. Joshi asks "with regard to the aided schools let the critics point out a single instance of a school having been closed during the period since the grant was reduced". The reduction of grants is not like an overdose of arsenic which kills "immediately", but is like the "pousta, which takes time to kill, as it kills inch by inch". If the antidote in the form of the restoration of the old scale had not been administered by Mr. Kale's resolution, Mr. Joshi would have seen the results in due course.

YOUR CONTRIBUTOR.

"DUTY OF GRADUATE VOTERS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I admire the persistence of your correspondent "Graduate Voter" in his attempts to corner me. He would perhaps be better employed in turning the searchlight on himself and his friends In fact the responsibility for many of the things he complains of rests on their shoulders. The answers to his questions in your today's issue are in brief as follows:—

(1) There has been no retrogression in education. The foundations of a steady progress have been laid in the last three years.

(2) The closure of one High School, one Middle School and several training schools was due to a need for such retrenchment as will not do any harm. The matter has been fully explained repeatedly but your correspondent is evidently of opinion that a reiteration of inaccurate statements tends to make them accurate.

(3) The responsibility for the increase of fees rests on a world-wide rise in prices and a fall in the value of money. The Minister of Education in this Presidency is willing to admit his inability to stem this world tendency.

(4) No primary teacher who is receiving any stipend has been *deprived* of it. No new stipends are to be given in future by Government; if any local body, however, finds it impossible to recruit an adequate number of trained teachers without them, they will have to give them and will get the usual Government grant towards this expenditure.

(5) The teachers whose services were dispensed with as unnecessary were not permanent servants. Everything possible will however be done to mitigate the hardship caused to those who have had some years' service even though not of a permanent character.

(6) The responsibility for the hardship caused to the primary teachers at Ahmedabad entirely rests upon those men who deluded and misguided them in disobeying orders of their superiors and throwing up their appointments. These advisers did nothing for them when they began to suffer and Government took them back with only a small punishment.

(7) If teachers and managers of schools devoted their energies to the work of destroying the present system of education, it is only right that Government should seek to make sure when they wish to form a part of that system again, that they will not be able to do the same again.

(8) The fact that a firm, whose owners and managers have always sought to put down Government in every way, still tries to obtain Government contracts, at least shows that consistency and honesty of purpose do not form very strong points in its character. Government are quite right in refusing to have any dealings with such a firm and place in its hands the power to disorganise the whole educational system. Barring this single firm, the lowest tenders have been accepted.

(9) Logic is evidently not a strong point with your correspondent when he asks everybody to vote for the abolition of flogging in all cases because political prisoners will then benefit. I would only remind him of the Chinaman who burnt his hut in order to roast a pig or the sailor who sunk his ship in order to get rid of its rats.

(10) All managers of schools will tell your correspondent that now-a-days the practical difficulties in the sanctioning of books have been almost completely removed. I personally look into every case complained of and brought to my notice and generally allow any private school to use any book even though we may think it to be not quite educationally suitable if there is nothing bad in it on moral or political grounds. Seven years ago I moved in the matter because the actual administration of the rules was found to be very harsh.

(11) The supersession of the municipalities was brought about by their own action which was against the law to which they owe their existence.

(12) The Ministers are not responsible for any action taken in the Reserved Departments. Your correspondent has yet to know the full import of the present system of Government with its Reserved and Transferred sides.

These answers have been given hundreds of times before; but as an Indian proverb says, you can wake up a man who is asleep but not one who is awake and only feigns sleep.—Yours, etc.,

R. P. PARANJPYE.

November 1.

ELECTION MEETING IN BANDRA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report of an election meeting held on Sunday last at Bandra, which appeared in your issue of date, I take leave to write the following lines in order to avoid any misunderstanding that may arise in the minds of your readers:—

It was arranged that Mr. Jayakar should be invited to address his graduate voters at 10 a.m. on that day on "the Council Elections" at the Cinema De Lux. The Meeting was kept open to the public. On the same day Mr. G. B. Trivedi was announced to speak to his voters on "the Work before the next Councils," at the same place at 8-30 a.m. But when it became known that Mr. Jayakar was to address his voters at 10 a.m., the organisers of Mr. Trivedi's lecture changed their time and issued fresh notices intimating that Mr. Trivedi would address at 10 a.m. and not at 8-30 a.m. as previously announced. This was done without the knowledge of those who had arranged the meeting for Mr. Jayakar. In fact the organisers of Mr. Jayakar's meeting were surprised at it. They wanted to avoid Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Trivedi speaking at one and the same meeting in order not to give rise to any misconception that the promoters of these meetings were acting in concert. But at the request of Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, the President for Mr. Jayakar's meeting, Mr. Trivedi was allowed to speak after Mr. Jayakar had finished his say. Thus it will be quite clear to your readers that there were two different meetings organised by two different sets of people though for reasons best known to them, the promoters of Mr. Trivedi's meeting subsequently came to fix upon the same time as was announced for Mr. Jayakar's meeting.

Your report seems to suggest that Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Trivedi were asked to speak to the Bandra voters in pursuance of a joint electioneering campaign; but this is not a fact, as your readers will see from what I have stated above.—Yours, etc.,

R. M. RANE.

A GREEK REPUBLIC?

LEADERS' MEETING IN ATHENS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

There are indications that the Greek Government are contemplating proclaiming a Republic in consequence of facts revealed in the enquiry into the revolt, says Reuter's Athens' correspondent. Newspapers are openly discussing the question and the Cabinet has convened a meeting of military and political leaders to consider the advisability of changing the form of government.—Reuter.

POLICY TO REMAIN UNALTERED.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Athens.—A communique issued of the close meeting, mentioned earlier, states there is no reason to alter the policy hitherto followed.

A semi-official message states M. Gonatas, in the course of a meeting, expressed the opinion that the King was not concerned in Mexata's rebellion.—Reuter.

COURT MARTIAL AT SALONIKA.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Athens.—A court-martial held at Salonika of nineteen officers charged with complicity in the resent mutiny to-day sentenced Major Sakelarion to death and others to imprisonment for life or ten or twelve years' imprisonment. Some were acquitted.—Reuter.

LATE MR. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Imperial Conference has passed a resolution of most profound regret at the death of Mr. Bonar Law and expressing to the family deep sympathy at the irreparable loss they and the Empire have sustained.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 31.

It is announced that after the cremation the ashes of the late Mr. Bonar Law will be buried in Westminster Abbey at noon on Monday. The decision to accord the highest national honour to the dead statesman is warmly approved by the public and is in keeping with the feelings which the news of the death has evoked not only in Britain but throughout the Empire. By reason of the presence in London of the Prime Ministers of the overseas Dominions the occasion is likely to be a particularly impressive one and will, in a special sense, be representative of the Empire. The grief occasioned by Mr. Bonar Law's death is not confined to the British Commonwealth, and homage is paid to his memory by newspapers abroad in terms scarcely less eloquent than those employed by the English and the Dominions press. Messages of sympathy have been received by Mr. Bonar Law's daughter from all parts of the world.—B.O.W.

CABLE ITEMS.

A settlement has been reached in the Anglo-American dispute which resulted in the Foreign Office withdrawing the exequatur of the American Consul and the Vice-Consul at New Castle, in August last year, for alleged improper conduct in the performance of their functions.—Reuter.

It is officially announced that the percentage of standard production rubber which can be exported on the minimum duty from Ceylon, the Straits Settlement and the Malay States in the quarter beginning November 1st remains at sixty.—Reuter.

ECHO OF AMRITSAR RIOTS.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 31.

Mr. W. Malan, Sessions Judge of Amritsar, to-day dismissed the appeal preferred on behalf of five Mahomedans who were convicted by Mr. Bourne, Magistrate first class, in connection with the Hindu-Muslim riots in May last and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each under sections 325 I. P. C. The Sessions Judge upheld the convictions and sentences.

LATEST CABLE.

PEEL'S SPEECH ON INDIANS' STATUS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Lord Peel, introducing the subject of the status of Indians in the Empire, thanked the Premier and the Conference for giving the members of the Indian delegation an opportunity of bringing the question of the position and status of Indians in the Dominions before them. "I think you will all recognise that this subject is one of very high Imperial importance and I hope that in approaching this subject I speak in a general atmosphere of goodwill. Now, at the outset of my observations let me say that I wish to deal with the broad outlines of the subject because my colleague, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has some definite suggestions to make when he follows me. I propose to deal with this subject not so much as it affects any Dominion or any Colony but in the most general way. I want to show that if the unity and strength of the Empire are to be maintained and preserved it is really essential and imperative that we should find a solution of this problem of the position of Indians in the Dominions overseas. There have been, as the Conference knows, very great constitutional changes in the position of the Government of India and these changes have brought into prominence what were possibly latent before but are now clear, namely, the existence of various parties with various opinions and policies. But, however, much those parties may be divided in their view-points on general political subjects, on the one point there is complete unity of feeling. For instance, there is no difference as regards the strength of this feeling between the party which has been giving general support to the Government in the Assembly and the various sections of what I may call non-co-operative parties."

(*Message incomplete.*)

NO ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR.

POONA MUNICIPALITY'S RESOLUTION

(Associated Press.)

POONA CITY, Oct. 31.

On a reference by Mr. Chandrachud, representative of the Poona City Municipality on the District Local Board, as to its opinion on the question of presenting an address to the retiring Governor of Bombay, the question was considered yesterday by a meeting of the general body of the City Municipality held under the Presidentship of Mr. D. V. Gokhale. Mr. Bhopatkar proposed a resolution to the effect that the city municipality strongly disapproved and condemned the policy of the Government of Bombay regarding political questions and of the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi and recorded its opinion that no address should be presented to the retiring Governor and asked its representative to vote against it in the local board. After debate, the resolution was passed with an overwhelming majority only two members voting against it.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT RAJPIPLA.

(Associated Press.)

NANDOD, Oct. 31.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lloyd arrived here this morning on a visit to the Maharaja of Rajpipla. This visit is the final engagement in His Excellency's tour of Sind and Kathiawar. The officers of the Agency, the leading Bhayats officials and Sardars of the State were presented and His Excellency accompanied by His Highness inspected the guard-of-honour after which they drove off to the Summer Villa in State carriages escorted by the Rajpipla bodyguard, the route being thronged with welcoming crowds. The formal visit of His Highness to His Excellency took place later in the day with the appropriate ceremonial and honours and was similarly returned. There was a small luncheon party at the Summer Villa, the guests including the Political Agent and Mrs. Tudor Owen. No official engagements have been fixed for His Excellency.

This afternoon Sir George and Lady Lloyd will visit various places of interest, after which His Excellency will play polo at the Gymkhana where an "At Home" being given in Their Excellencies' honour To-night there is a State banquet at the Vijaya Palace followed by a display of fireworks. To-morrow will be devoted to shooting.

ALTERNATIVE OFFER TO PANEL DOCTORS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The Minister of Health has made an alternative offer to the panel doctors, a deputation of whom waited on him, which it is hoped will settle the dispute.—Reuter.

Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Revenue Member with the Government of Madras, handed over charge of his office to Rajah of Kollengode on the 1st instant. Sir Habibullah was to have left Madras the same night for Delhi to join the Services Commission which is to meet there on the 6th instant.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Reading lunched with the Chief Justice and Lady Mears and in the afternoon attended a garden party in Khusru Bagh, given in their honour by the Nawab of Chatari.

The Viceroy and party arrive in Delhi on Saturday.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd left Nandod station for Gaghadia this morning and thence motored to shooting grounds leaving Jaghadia the same afternoon for Bombay. The departure was private.

Lala Lajpat Rai has left Solon and will be shortly reaching Lahore. He is at present staying at Khanna.

LOCO MANUFACTURE INDUSTRY.

PROTECTION FOR INDIAN VENTURE.

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD.

The following is a summary of the memorandum of evidence submitted to the Indian Tariff Board by the Peninsular Locomotive Company, Tatanagar:—

Every modern industrial country in the world is equipped with one or more factories for the manufacture of locomotives. These factories offer training ground for engineers and mechanics and supply a regular market for iron and steel works established in the country. From this industry arise sister industries like those for the manufacture of steam and internal cumbustion engines, motor cars, and electrical machinery. The establishment of this industry deserves Government support because amongst other things.

(a) The Government of India, in placing its orders abroad, is, at present at the mercy of the Exchange. In India the Rupee would always remain a rupee, and not a varying part of a dollar, sovereign or other foreign unit;

(b) the costs of remission in the cases of purchases abroad represents a substantial loss in interest on capital;

(c) alien inspection;

(d) the high cost of shipment and insurance;

(e) delays and damage in transit resulting from the distance between port and destination;

(f) carriage of "gross as against the run on own wheels of "nett" weight only; and

(g) the delay in procuring spare parts.

This would lead to the full utilisation of Indian minerals, power, water, labour, transit, and would react very favourably on the revenues as well as local rates. It would in addition provide a training ground for highly skilled master engineers as well as mechanics.

It is desirable that any attempt at the establishment of so useful a form of industry in this country should receive *direct* State assistance because the first concern of its kind would have to establish a regular source of raw material from the cheapest source and, if possible, inside the country. They would incur special expenditure in the settlement of the supervisory staff, all of whom must at the outset be imported from the United Kingdom. Such Indian labour as will be available will have to be given a certain amount of training. Further it has been recognised by the Railway Board themselves that it would be impossible to undertake all the process comprising the manufacture of locomotives in the first year of operation of the Works.

GREAT POTENTIALITIES.

A general examination of the position of locomotive construction in India at the present moment would demonstrate how nearly Indian resources at the present time are capable of producing the complete locomotive. The iron and steel castings could be produced in India. The machining and finishing processes could be carried out at the Central Factory. The material in connection with steel plate work can be secured from Indian raw material. Steel forgings are also available at the Indian ordnance factories at Jamshedpur, and steel springs, special fittings, gun metal and brass castings would all be similarly brought to come in the country. Tyres and axles would have to be imported, and so is the material from which boilers are made. A works capable of producing 200 locomotives per annum in the first two years and there after three to four hundred has been erected at Tatanagar. It is being operated by a firm of long and unquestionable experience in the United Kingdom. They are unable to make any headway until Government, who are monopolistic buyers in this country, favour them with orders and until in the initial years they are given a certain amount of protection.

The measure of assistance required cannot be indicated without knowing the assistance given to Indian producers of pig iron and steel. This protection must be given as the objective should be to see the locomotive completely manufactured from Indian supplies only. The Railway Board estimate of Government requirements from 1925 onwards is 400 complete locomotives and 400 new boilers per annum. The amount of plate required per boiler would be about eight tons per boiler involving an annual requirement of 6,400 tons. If this demand were guided into a single channel and if a reasonable guarantee were given, a plant for the manufacture of plates of the required quality could be installed. The training of the necessary staff for the manufacture of boilers from Indian raw material could be expedited and India could be rendered entirely independent of outside sources so far as the manufacture of locomotives are concerned. It would be unduly optimistic to look forward to the development of export market such as China and the Far East in the matter of locomotives.

HOW HELP MAY BE RENDERED.

It is difficult to recommend any precise measure of protective tariff, but for general indication it may be mentioned that a thirty per cent. protection on motor-cars has not brought forth any serious attempt of manufacturing motor-cars in this country. It has been maintained that the expenditure on any given article of regular need purchased and built within the protected country and thus employing that country's resources is equivalent to one-half the same expenditure where the expenditure is remitted to a foreign country without the chance of any return benefit. This principle would justify the imposition of a duty as high as one hundred per cent., but a hundred per cent. duty is not asked for. What is asked for is a reasonable figure beyond thirty per cent. which would mean effective protection. The importation of partly manufactured component parts of locomotives ought to be allowed free of duty where the same are destined for locomotives the construction of which has been tendered for by Indian firms with established works in India, and who are fulfilling the requirements of the Government Communique, No. 4624, 200, 9, 21. It is to be hoped that the necessity of importing component parts free of duty on favourable terms may not be for long and a plant to produce steel plates of boiler quality may come to be erected during the next few years.

CONCERTED EFFORT AGAINST INDIAN ENTERPRISE.

At the present time a concerted effort is being made to kill the locomotive industry in India. Firms that have hitherto enjoyed the patronage of the Indian Government have entered into a price-cutting campaign with a view to making it impossible for an Indian firm to tender. Taking advantage of all established organizations, prices are now being quoted well below the cost of production. Transparently, the object of this is to make the tender of any Indian Company (saddled, as they must be, with the many difficulties consequent on the inception of an undertaking of this magnitude) appear ridiculously high and to create the impression that the manufacture of locomotives in India is too expensive to be commercially sound.

As an example of the price of locomotives, the following may be given for the Standard Bengal North Western 2-8-0 locomotive and tender:—

1920	18,000
1921	16,500
1922	5,120

It is curious that this great marking down of prices should occur in the very year that an Indian Company is prepared to undertake the manufacture of locomotives in India, and its significance is obvious. This procedure, however, as must be obvious, cannot continue definitely for the simple reason that there is a limit to the loss that any firm or group of firms can sustain. (It may be remarked, in parenthesis, that it is believed that locomotives tendered for last year to the Railway Board at £ 5,120 are costing at least £ 6,000 to produce).

Prices will have to rise again and the comparison between Indian and foreign prices will not then show any such marked difference as would justify any withholding of assistance to companies establishing the industry in India.

The Government of India has already made a great saving in the cost of its locomotives by the mere presence at Tatanagar of this Company's work, ready at a few weeks notice to commence the construction of locomotives for such orders as the Government might favour us with. We hope the Tariff Board will bear this point in mind, as, though no doubt it is extremely desirable and right, both from the Government and taxpayer's point of view, that their requirements should be bought at the lowest possible figure, the benefit of which they are deriving in this regard is necessarily of the most temporary character, and must in the long run, if they persist in their present policy, involve them in a substantially higher expenditure, besides involving the negation of their declared policy of establishing the locomotive industry in India. To hold over the heads of tenderers established outside India, with a view to obtaining lower quotations, the presence of a works that can turn out the required number of locomotives in India, cannot establish the industry in India. This can only be done by giving the Indian Company orders at such a price that it can, at least, function without a loss.

ENTITLED TO PROTECTION.

This Company satisfies all the conditions which entitle a new industry to the protection and patronage of Government. It is registered in India, its capital is in rupees, subscribed jointly by British and Indian capitalists, it has a majority of Indian gentlemen on its Board of Directors, and it has not hesitated, where all others held back, to construct and equip its works, complete in every detail, immediately the Government notified the construction of locomotives in India as its considered policy. In granting the protection asked for, the Government of India will not only be giving material effect to the principle laid down by themselves for future action, but they will also be respecting the feelings of the people of India as reflected in the Report of the Fiscal Commission.

It may be recalled that during the debate in the Legislative Assembly on the 2nd of March, 1922 on the resolution moved by Sir Vithaldas Thackersey recommending that measures should be taken to provide that as large an amount as possible of the 150 crores set aside for the rehabilitation of Railways during the next five years should be spent in India, it was stated on behalf of Government that the settled policy of the Government of India was to grant concessions to such firms as have a Rupee capital, etc., etc. The Fiscal Commission cites this declaration of policy with approval and appear definitely to suggest that as long as a Company satisfies all the conditions which the Peninsular Locomotive Company satisfies, the Government would be perfectly justified in granting it a monopoly, subsidy, bounty, or license, to act as Public Utility Company that it would be justified indeed in granting any or all of those concessions as the circumstances of the case might warrant.

Eve in the Minute of Dissent appended to the Fiscal Commission's Report, it is found that Sir F. Nicholson is quoted with approval as follows:—

I beg to record my strong opinion that in the matter of Indian industries, we are bound to consider Indian interests firstly, secondly, and thirdly.... I mean by firstly, that the local raw products should be utilised. . . . etc".

The signatories to this Minute have entirely associated themselves with the rest of their colleagues as regards the conditions subject to which Sir F. Nicholson's opinion should prevail. These conditions are that a Company should be "Incorporated and Registered in India with Rupee Capital, that there should be a reasonable proportion of Indian Directors on that Board and that reasonable facilities should be given for training Indian apprentices." These conditions are fulfilled in every detail by the Company.

RE-CAPITULATION.

To conclude, the grounds on which the Company feel justified in asking the Board to recommend such a Duty on imported locomotives as will permit the Company to tender successfully against its competitors established outside India, are as follows:—

(1) To render India completely independent of foreign sources of supply as regards locomotives both in times of peace and war.

(2) To educate Indian workmen in the construction of locomotives, so that in the near future they may be capable of producing an article that will not only supply the Home demand, but be able to compete in foreign markets with the firms established in other countries.

(3) To provide a finishing industry for Indian raw materials that will absorb a large annual production of iron and steel, and thus provide the Companies operating iron and steel works with a continuous demand for their products.

(4) To establish such a demand for plates of boiler quality as will warrant the installation of the necessary furnaces and plant for their production.

(5) To afford Indian Students of Mechanical Engineering such opportunities of practical training as to render it unnecessary for them to go abroad for this purpose.

(6) To check, if not actually to stop, the continuous drain of money from India to pay for imported locomotives and parts.

TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—

The Tariff Reform League that has recently been formed in Bombay is, as we have already said, a step in the right direction. Inspite of the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the Despatch of the Secretary of State dated the 30th June 1921 accepting the recommendations, India has not been granted real fiscal freedom and still not to an inconsiderable degree, her fiscal policy is dictated from Whitehall in the interests of Great Britain and her Dominions. The retention of the cotton excise duty to the lasting disgrace of India even when it has been unreservedly condemned by the European members of the Indian Fiscal Commission and the preference shown to the imported cotton goods as a result of the agitation of Lancashire are eloquent proofs of this point. True, the Bureaucracy have, of late, accepted the policy of protection as recommended by the Majority Report of the Fiscal Commission and appointed Tariff Board but the protection recommended by the Report is in itself half-hearted and hedged in by so many conditions and provisions as to impair all its utility and the action therefore that Government are likely to take on it will in all probability be not calculated to be very useful. Those who have very carefully followed the proceedings of the Tariff Board and the comments of the Anglo-Indian papers on them must have seen that important influences are at work to induce the Indian Government to go back to the policy of Free Trade in the pretended interests of the consumers of the country, or if that is not possible to persuade at least not to grant such protection to Indian industry as it might have the effect of injurying British manufacturers. Lastly, the increasing volume of agitation carried on in the different parts of the Empire and recently focussed in the Imperial Conference, in favour of a policy of preference being fastened upon India, leaves open the possibility that her trustees in this country, although keeping up a show of opposition to this policy for the time being, will consent to the adoption of some form of it in the near future. In view of all these circumstances, it is now absolutely necessary that we should have a strong organisation representative of the industries of the country which can create and focus public opinion on the truly beneficial tariff policy for India. It is not altogether untrue that the general public are still apathetic in this matter and do not yet fully realise that fiscal liberty forms a most important part of political freedom of a country and therefore for India to attain real greatness in the world, the full development of her commercial and industrial possibilities is an indispensable factor. The League will do a great service to the country if it can succeed in removing this apathy of the people and impressing this truth upon them. The public should be frankly told that those who want to exploit their desire for getting things cheap in the hope of inducing them to agree to a policy of free trade, are not really their friends but are actuated by a desire to further the interests of British manufacturers.

HUBLI NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Oct. 30.

The Karnatak is sacrificing her workers rapidly. Mr. Malaji is safe in Bijapur jail and Mr. R. R. Divakar, Editor "Navashakti" and "Karmaveer" is on parole. He is to appear before the District Magistrate on 1st November to answer charge under Section 124A. He has issued a supplement to the "Navashakti" in which he urges the necessity of sincere and selfless workers coming forth and working for the emancipation of Hind by asserting the rights of freedom of the Press and the platform.

The Dharwar District Congress Committee in its general meeting held on 28th October elected Sjt. Vinayakrao Joshi President. "A Sharir Bala Wardhaka Sangha" (Physical Culture League) has been started under the presidency of Mr. S. R. Patil, an influential local pleader. All nationalities and communities are taking keen interest in this physical culture movement. It is resolved to collect Rs. 500 and organise tournaments in the middle of November.

COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S SIGNIFICANT SPEECH.

SIKH LEADER'S TRIAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Oct. 29.

At a dinner given by the non-official members of the Punjab Legislative Council on the eve of the dissolution of the present Council, the guest of honour was His Excellency the Governor. In the course of the post-prandial oration when usually all the world over a little of sense and a good deal of nonsense is talked about, the Governor indulged in the following observations which are very highly significant at this stage of the history of the province. I make no excuses for quoting that passage. "In a gathering so peaceful as this, it seems almost a crime to speak of Hindus and Mahomedans, but as we have here most of the leading representatives of both communities in the Province, I would like to say a few words. The Reforms Scheme looked forward to the emergence of parties in the Council, but it did not contemplate a condition of affairs in which it would be difficult for parties to arise on other than communal lines. I am not casting any blame, nor do I wish to say that communal interests should be ignored—far from it—but I personally feel that unless communal feeling both in the Council and outside be relegated to a secondary place, the efficiency of the Council must be largely impared. I am anxious to see both communities brought together more closely than at present, and brought together as an agent not for obstruction or opposition but for progress. We used a few years ago to hear of the two consonants, *the he* and *mim* which made up the *ham*, the combined all-embracing popular will of the country. But for all that the *he* and the *mim*, after staying together for a while, separated further than ever. The mistake lay in forgetting the little vowel mark which grammarians speak of as the *fatah* or *zebr*, without which the two consonants are mere disjointed units. The mistake in fact lay in ignoring, the combining and controlling influence of Government. This influence is not always expressed. Indeed, it is often better not expressed. But if not expressed, it should always be understood. It is this influence alone—whether expressed or understood—which give true vitality and coordination to what otherwise would be distracted and warring elements in the body politic. When, therefore, the two communities approach together again—as I trust they will in no long time—it must be not as joint enemies of the country's Government, but with a due acceptance of the influence which the Government must exercise as a necessary item in the elementary grammar of public life." Is it not patent to the man who even cursorily glances at it that it seems difficult for the Governor to contain his satisfaction at the growing tension between the communities? I am disposed to believe that however much the officials might have desired to make the communities fight with each other, the actual methods employed by them and the actual manner in which they had utilised the circumstances for their own ends are more the result of mere accident than any deep or set design. The wave of sentiment that submerged India in 1921 absolutely left all the bureaucrats quite at sea unable to determine how to proceed under the new set of circumstances. It is sheer chance, sheer good-luck that a series of circumstances arose which made it possible for them to successfully play off the one community against the other. Every official in the Punjab for the last six months or a year has been going about with a sort of smirk on his face—a smirk of satisfaction at an endeavour fulfilled. In private conversation many of them, while felt bound as a matter of good taste deplore the Hindu-Muslim differences, could hardly contain himself from expressing his gratification at the present state of affairs This is practically the first occasion on which the head of the local administration has indulged in what seems self-congratulation. I do not, in the least, grudge him the satisfaction. My complaint has always been against the hypocrisy that is usually characteristic of the lip expressions of the Indian politicians and it is only to this hypocrisy that I have ever objected. They have professed the most glorious sentiments, but they have along with it acted in the meanest way. In a case like the present there can possibly be no excuse for anybody to find fault with the Governor. There is one other point to note in the speech of the Governor that though he talks of the influence of the Government which gives true vitality and co-ordination to what would be otherwise "distracted and warring elements in the body politic," the underlying assumption seems to be that such a Government as the present day Government has the steel frame of Indian Civil Service behind it. If the idea is that the common governance of the country and a common political ideal could be the only cementing feature of a Hindu-Muslim union, there may or may not be any difference on the point, but he wants to rub it in that it is the presence of the English Government which keeps the two warring elements apart. If there is the least spark of shame among the Nationalists of the two communities in the Punjab, they should wipe out the insult offered in this speech in an unmistakable manner.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Council has been finally dissolved and up to the very end it kept up its reputation as a subservient and a servile body. No doubt, in two or three items of supplementary estimates it defeated the Government, but these little aberrations of temper as these are considered by the officers was more than made up for by the clear and unmistakable manner in which it was characterised throughout the resolution brought by one of the members for the release of political prisoners of a certain type. Really a good deal of harm is done by these half-hearted attempts by some of the members whose conscience might be pricking them to bring forward such resolutions on their own initiative for the purpose of either demonstrating to the country that they are alive to their duties as public men or, perhaps, to show that they are still swayed by considerations of humanity. Nobody asks them to take these steps and they would certainly be doing great kindness to the men concerned if they would only let them be. Anyway, the significant feature of the whole debate was the solid manner in which all the Mahomedan non-official members voted against the motion. It is not the fault of the community, because all these members are creations of pocket boroughs created by the Government, and are thus not amenable to public opinion at all. They are more under the thumb of the District Officer and Canal Officer and thus are the only sort of people whom they have to placate. The general election has no terrors for them, for they have the constituency safe in their pockets. Any way that Council is over now. What the new one would be like may be a matter for speculation but as far as the greater number of rural people are concerned, especially among the Mahomedans, there is not the least chance of any better class of men coming forward. Whatever might be the state of affairs in other parts of India, the chances of a general improvement in the members of the new Council in the Punjab, at least, are infinitesimal. In this matter we can only sympathetically watch the rest of India leaving aside all hopes of anything better being done in our province itself.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S APPEAL.

The speech of the Viceroy has made Lala Lajpat Rai almost wild, and he wishes to take up the challenge that the Viceroy has thrown in right earnest. It is a pity that his own ill-health does not permit him to take a very active part in the electioneering campaign, but he has issued an appeal to the whole of the Punjab to return only Swaraj candidates for the purpose of answering the challenge of the Viceroy in the only manner it ought to be answered. But, I am afraid, Lalaji is indulging in a little dream. The country might be quite willing to follow his lead, but Lalaji should not forget that the hands of the country and of every wellwisher of it are bound by the system of franchise and the distribution of electorate, that the jerrimandering, as Col. Wedgwood called it, has been carried to such an extent that the true voice of the country can never be heard. The fault for a lot of this is certainly due to our friends Mr. Sastri and Sir Surendra Nath Bannerji who served on Franchise Committee of the South Borough Committee. The extraordinary weakness that they displayed and the ease with which they were duped by all local Governments, ought to be an object-lesson to all our politicians who seem to pride themselves of being more than a match for Englishmen in the point of astuteness and diplomacy. There is no doubt that it was this latent arrogance in the minds of these two gentlemen that has been the cause of a lot of what is reprehensible in the franchise in India to-day. Lalaji's frantic appeals for the return of Swaraj Party candidates is a bit late in the day. As a matter of fact I hear that throughout the province the Swaraj Party candidates, especially the Hindus, are always put this question by the electorate whether they are prepared to look after the Hindu interests exclusively. The process of demoralisation has gone to such an extent that nobody can think except communally in these days. Even if the people are willing to forget the other candidates who are standing, who have no record of public services behind them, and who have no proper organisation with any clearly defined policy to which they could belong, these gentlemen pose before the electors as the champions of Hindu rights and make all sorts of promises as to what they would do or not do for the Hindu cause. There is not this defect among the Mahomedans, for the Nationalist candidates are very few and far between, and all that any candidate has to do is merely to swear allegiance to the policy of Mian Fazl Hussain.

THE SIKH, LEADERS' TRIAL.

The trial of the Gurdwara Committee prisoners began on 26th inside the jail at Amritsar. These trials inside the jails have become very common nowadays, and the more there is an outcry the more the Government seems to be bent on having them inside the four walls of the jail. The Chief Justice of the Punjab on the occasion of the opening of the new High-Court buildings talked about the necessity for justice being open and public, but it is a pity that the only openness which is observed nowadays is within the four walls of a prison. There was a good deal of complaint of lack of accommodation even for the few people that were admitted in the last occasion. The proceedings only resulted in a remand, but a very long document purporting to be the complaint has been put forward by the Government as the complaint in the case. It purports to trace the origin of the activities of the Shromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee, and after wearisome repetition of the good many acts which are complained of it suddenly launches into the paragraph 193 in which it is entered that "the accused and members of the S. G. P. C. and of its affiliated bodies and their aiders and supporters have entered into a conspiracy to commit illegal acts and criminal offences, and legal acts by illegal means, to frustrate and render impossible the functions of Government, to create disaffection towards and hatred of Government, to destroy all allegiance to Government, and to transfer that allegiance to the S. G. P. C. alone, to overawe by means of criminal force or the show of criminal force the Government established by law in the Punjab, and to deprive His Majesty the King-Emperor of the sovereignty of the Punjab. The accused are members of an association which encourages or aids persons to commit acts of violence of intimidation and of which the members habitually commit such acts."

HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE.

(Continued from page 6.)

is authoritative to a degree. It has long been the burden of the song of a certain type of people and a certain kind of chroniclers of Muslim annals that they are barren of all save the galling memory of the bitter oppression and the prolonged persecution of the Hindus. In view of the fact that the charge has been formulated, even recently by an eminent Hindu leader, it is only fitting that one of the so-called traditional oppressed—a Hindu—should be allowed to have his say in reference to the indictment. And this is what a Hindu publicist of mature scholarship and judgment has to say: "Islam gave us new laws, new systems of administration, new ideals of the State, and created a community of political and economic interests among the different peoples and provinces of the Indian Continent, which formed the basis of a larger conception of nationality than what India had before." The Muslim Empire, has indeed, left its own permanent memorials behind The Mussalmans gave India a new system of Revenue whose worthy survives in its perpetuation to this day; they gave new and enlightened laws to the Hindus hitherto subject to no broader notion of jurisprudence, to a continent divided into innumerable mutually exclusive dialects, they gave common and serviceable lingua franca, which became not only a valuable medium of communication between the different races inhabiting the peninsula, but embodied a tangible, though somewhat elementary realization of the notion of a united Indian people; they revivified the whole industrial, agricultural and commercial life of the people the outward and visible symbols of which are to be found in the ruins of roads, canals, bridges, *serais* which are to this day scattered all over the country; they gave, by example and precept, new meaning to the existing conception of sovereignty in India, and a new tone to the government and the public life of the country. And last, but not least, they gave to the people a new classic (i.e. Persian), a new literature, a new art,—in short, a new culture—of which the Taj Agra may fiftly be described as the standing and imperishable emblem.

Influence of Sufism.

The origin of *Sufism*, which commenced in Islam almost with the conquest of Persia, has lately been the subject of discussion. That it was influenced, through, the Persians, by the Vedanta philosophy there can be no doubt, and so, for this phase of Islamic mysticism the Mussalmans owe a debt to Hindu thought and Hindu contemplation. But since the advent of the Mussalmans in India the exclusive nature of Hindu philosophy and Hindu religion could not remain uninfluenced by the religious ideals of Islam. A glance at the teachings of Kabir, Baba Tulsi Das, Chaitanya, and Nanak proves the unmistakable influence of Islam.

Here are a few by way of example:—

(1) They emphasized the notion of one sole God.

(2) They aimed at the abolition of idolatry and polytheism.

(3) They denounced the system of caste.

(4) They laid stress on the equality of men.

(5) They admitted Koran and Vedas both to be sacred books.

And so deep was the influence of the Islamic ideal on the Hindu mind and thought that in the seventeenth century Vaishnavism preached the equality of all men. The Shudra—the helot of the ancient Hindu—preached side by side with the Brahmin, the God of the Hindu was worshipped with hymns composed by a Mussalman, Ramadasa declared that man was free and could not be subjected by force, and the Brahmin accepted the leadership of the Shudra in attempting to found a Hindu state. The following couplet of Guru Nanak shows the unmistakable source of his inspiration.

Nanak tanha dar nahin
Nabi geu kis bar
Jaise chach se achach nakas
jat hai yar

TARIFF BOARD.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Before the Tariff Board to-day the representative of the Indian Iron and Steel Company said that at present owing to severe competition from the United Kingdom and other countries no capitalist would hazard his money in building steel making plant in India, but if the Government would arrange for protective duty of 33 1/3 per cent and if they would call for all their requirements by tenders in India money would be forthcoming and the price of Indian steel would come down to average world level.

INDIAN OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

The Government of India have accorded their recognition to the recently formed Indian Officers' Association which comprises all the Indian Officers in the superior public services in India and have granted it the privilege of making representations in matters affecting Indian Officers in any All-India or in more than one Central Service direct to the Government of India and in others through the Local Governments, the heads of the Imperial Departments, or the heads of railway administration as the case may be

EMPIRE PRODUCTS.

AN IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

PREFERENCE IN PUBLIC CONTRACTS.

An important feature of the proceedings of the Imperial Economic Conference on Oct. 9th was the speech of the Right Hon. S. M. Bruce, Prime Minister of Australia, in which, after examining the whole problem of inter-Imperial trade, he urged the appointment of an Imperial Economic Commission to consider the outstanding question of getting the market for Empire and British agricultural products. He suggested that the Commission should consider, in addition to any other points that might be put forward, the following five points:

1. A tariff on foodstuffs and raw materials and a preference to the Dominions.
2. A sliding scale for protection and preference.
3. Subsidies where required to British agriculture and to the Dominions producer.
4. Import licenses to discriminate against foreign countries.
5. A scheme for the stabilisation of prices of such essential commodities as meat and wheat.

A Committee was appointed at the meeting on October 10 with representatives of Great Britain, the Dominions, the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, and India, to consider and report to the Imperial Economic Conference on the practicability of certain methods suggested for examination by the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia for assisting the marketting of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials originating in the British Empire—namely: (a) the method of subsidies; (b) the method of import licences; and (c) the method of stabilisation of prices.

It will be seen, therefore, that the Conference is setting on foot an immediate investigation of three of the five points put forward by Mr. Bruce.

PREFERENCE IN PUBLIC CONTRACTS

The subject of discussion at the morning session was "Imperial preference in public contracts." The Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain (Chancellor of the Exchequer) opened the debate, and following is a summary of his remarks:

Broadly speaking, the British Government's attitude was to give preference to the Empire, although, naturally, British manufacturers and suppliers had to be considered first. He referred to the Treasury circular issued to all Government departments in 1919, which contained the following words:

It is the desire of his Majesty's Government that the preference in Government contracts should be effective, and, whilst they think it undesirable to lay down any exact percentage, they desire that both in regard to opportunities for tender and in regard to prices, the Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates should have the full advantage of their (the Government's) decision.

That circular was, of course, an instruction to the departments, and, so far as he was aware, it had been acted upon from the date of issue. Recently, however, the Government had made a close investigation of the practice of the various departments, and had endeavoured to agree upon a uniform policy for all of them. The investigation showed that it would be undesirable to fix any percentage of preference.

He had discovered that the efforts of the departments in the matter had been satisfactory. During the last year the Air Ministry had bought no foreign supplies at all. In the case of the Navy, with the exception of oil fuel, in respect of which requirements could not be fully met within the Empire, the foreign purchases amounted to only 1 per cent of the total purchases. The War Office, as far as manufactured goods were concerned, bought only foreign goods where they were specialities which could not be obtained elsewhere. They had only bought foreign stuffs when they had been unable to get elsewhere supplies of the requisite quality either in time or in the quantities which they required. The Post Office, which made large purchases of non-ferrous metals—tin, spelter, and the lead—specified for British and Colonial metals.

THE SYDNEY BRIDGE.

Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to refer to the case of the new bridge to be constructed at Sydney, which has been the subject of considerable comment in this country. He pointed out that it was a matter which affected one of the Australian States, and not the Commonwealth Government, but at the same time it was of importance.

The New South Wales Government proposed to suspend their tariff altogether, so that the Mother Country was thereby deprived of the preference which otherwise she would have had. The British Government had also been informed that in this particular case no preference would be given to Empire suppliers, and that the lowest tender would be accepted. The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed the view that if a contract of this size at such a time as the present were to go outside the Empire it would produce a very painful impression everywhere. He hoped the Australian Government would be able to give an assurance that the contract would be kept within the Empire.

The Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore (Under-Secretary for the Colonies), speaking on behalf of the Colonies and Protectorates, said that they were greatly interested in the question from the point of view of raw materials. He was there to urge that, so far as possible, the raw materials used in contracts for manufactured articles should be confined to products of the British Empire.

COMPLAINT OF CROWN AGENTS.

Continuing, he quoted a letter which the Crown Agents of the Colonies had written indicating their policy. It was to the effect:—

We recently had a case in which we placed an order for pumps with a firm of well-known English makers but to our surprise we were afterwards told that the pumps were to be made in America by their American branch. This we need not say, was not at all what we desired, and we are adding to all our forms of engineering contracts the following phrase: "In the case of stock materials not of British manufacture the place of origin must be stated when tendering. If it is proposed to manufacture the whole or any part of the work, abroad, the name and address of the proposed manufactures and a list of the parts proposed to be obtained from them must be stated when tendering." This formula is not suitable for ordinary store contracts, in which we are going to add: "In the case of materials not of British manufacture, the place of origin must be stated when tendering."

In the case of the Colonies and Protectorates, Mr. Ormsby-Gore added, preference was in force so far as contracts were concerned.

The Right Hon. L.S. Amery (First Lord of the Admiralty) remarked that he was doing his best to induce the British sailor to smoke Imperial tobacco. But the British sailor knew the tobacco he had been accustomed to use, and he liked it better than the tobacco he might get if he made a change. The whole of the naval supplies of meat were obtained from Imperial sources.

VIEWS OF DOMINIONS.

The Hon. G.P. Graham (Canada) said apropos of Canadian tobacco, that the Dominion produced the very finest Virginian leaf, the whole of which came to England. He thought there must be flexibility in preference, and that there could be no question of a fixed percentage. All things being approximately equal, preference should be given within the Empire on contracts which would lead to an expansion of Imperial trade.

Senator Wilson (Australia) observed that it would not be right for him to go into details about the Sydney bridge contract at that stage, as it was a State matter. He pointed out, however, that in Australia preference in Government contracts was given to Great Britain and to the Empire, and that was the policy which they would pursue. As a matter of fact, the Sydney Council had given most valuable orders in Great Britain against lower tenders from other countries.

The Right Hon. W.F. Massey (Prime Minister of New Zealand) said that the principle of Imperial preference in contracts had been in practice in New Zealand and would continue.

The Hon. H. Burton (South Africa) agreed most heartily with Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Graham in stating that it was undesirable to make the preference rigid. In South Africa the Government had had to contend with trade combinations and rings, and therefore the principle of preference must be left elastic. He expressed the sincere hope that the British Navy would be weaned from its present tastes and would find South African tobacco more palatable than foreign tobacco.

The Hon. W.R. Warren (Prime Minister of Newfoundland) expressed his approval of the principle, and said he hoped to see the woodpaving of London largely made from Newfoundland trees.

Mr. Innes said that in practice India purchased from 90 to 95 per cent of her manufactured materials in Great Britain, which was evidence of the fact that Great Britain was the mother market.

Discussion of the subject was then adjourned, but it may be continued at a later stage of the Conference.

IMPERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

At the afternoon session the Conference discussed "co-operation in financial assistance to Imperial development."

Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame (President of the Board of Trade,) who made the opening speech, said it had been made quite clear from the interchange of views that had taken place up to now, that settlement, markets, preference, and finance were closely inter-related, and that the development programmes of the various Dominions and Colonies were the measure of their increasing production, and also of their settlement, as the result of migration. It was of vital interest to everybody in this country—because he was talking from the point of view of Great Britain—to get schemes of development put in hand at once and speeded up. It meant that the settlers benefited at once and got their chance, and we had immediate orders in this country with the growing trade which followed development and production. One side of the question—preference—had been discussed. He now proposed to deal with the other side—direct finance.

In order that the Dominions and Colonies might undertake large development schemes two conditions were necessary:

First, as Mr Bruce had pointed out in his speech, there must be reasonable certainty that there would be a market for the producers.

Secondly, that financial commitments which were undertaken should not, in the initial stages, place an undue burden on the particular country or undertaking.

The reasonable certainty of the market for producers had been dealt with by the Conference, and the next question they were to discuss was how far they could co-operate with the Dominions as to financial commitments. All the Dominions adn the Colonies, and India, of course, had great programmes of development, and it was as much to their interest as it was to ours that these should be accelerated as far as possible. We were practising a policy here of giving financial assistance to local authorities and to public utility companies, and the Government intended to pursue the same policy with regard to the Colonies. We were already giving a large measure of financial assistance to overseas settlement. If we could get this speeded up it meant the placing of orders at home, and the British Government would be prepared to assist financially and directly.

It was mentioned in the course of the speech of the President of the Board of Trade that the British Government might be prepared to guarantee interest and capital in respect of development schemes, but, in the case of the Dominions, that does not, in a sense, apply. All the Dominions, possessing as they do first-class security and credit, are able to look after their own financial affairs. But the British Government are willing to co-operate with Dominion Governments, as well as with the Colonies and Protectorates, in assisting any effort they may make to speed up schemes.

GREAT OVERSEAS SCHEMES.

There were vast public utility schemes in all the Dominions. In New Zealand, to give a concrete example, there was a large hydro-electric programme, which would mean great orders here, normally spread over years. Would it not be possible to place this scheme in hand rapidly if the British Government helped with the initial interest? It appeared to the British Government that action of that kind would help rapid development in the Dominions, and help us at home by giving us employment. In Australia there were several large schemes of railway development. Was it possible that, by advancing a part of the interest in the initial period in respect of the capital represented by the orders, and the freights which would carry the material, these schemes could be accelerated? In India there were schemes involving expenditure of £70,000,000 spread over five years.

It was explained that these proposals were put forward by the British Government for consideration by the Dominion representatives and they could be discussed with a view to determining whether it was possible to agree upon a plan of co-operation.

Sir Philip pointed out in his concluding remarks that there were certain conditions which would have to be satisfied. First, he thought that, in the main, the schemes would have to be of the same character as they were here, such as public utility schemes or general development proposals by a public company. There would have to be some form of joint responsibility with the Dominion Government concerned.

The proposals were put forward in no spirit of philanthropy, but as being, in the opinion of the Government, a sound business proposition. It would be good business for us. It would also be good business for the Dominions and Colonies, because they would get their development earlier. The policy of the British Government was to help to push on development.

PROPOSALS WELCOMED.

In the discussion which followed, Sir Lomer Gouin spoke for Canada. He explained that Canada was an industrial as well as an agricultural country, and that therefore, probably, the proposals would not be taken advantage of immediately by Canada. In fact, at first sight, he did not think they would affect Canada as much as other Dominions, where development was more pressing. But far from wanting to discourage the British Government, he thought the day might come when Canada might be able to take advantage of the proposals.

Mr. Bruce welcomed the proposals heartily. He had great hopes, he said, that they would be mutually beneficial. The development of the Dominion of Australia was conditioned by finance. There was a limit to the burden of interest which they could put on the shoulders of the people. So far as he was concerned, the door was open for the acceleration of schemes which would bring a return after a period for fruition. The proposal was good from both points of view, as Britain would get the orders subject, of course, to the qualification that each Dominion must look to its own manufactures first. The British Government had shown great statesmanship in suggesting that the Colonies should be brought into the fullest possible development soon, and he hoped that some practical result would come from the proposals.

Mr. Massey also welcomed the proposals, because it appeared to him that the Mother Country and the Dominions would benefit.

Mr. Burton thought that, so far as the Union Government were concerned, their own schemes were well on the way to fruition, but he had laid considerable stress on the opportunities for development in regard to cotton in Natal. Possibly the Government's proposals might be adapted to some form of assistance in that direction which would be of the greatest benefit to the whole Empire.

It was stated that the representatives of India are very anxious to co-operate to a greater extent than is the case at present, and are going to look into the question to see if their programme can be accelerated.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore said that Africa presented great possibilities. So far as the credit of the Colonies was concerned, they had raised £20,000,000 last year, and Nigeria was coming on the market for £5,000,000 this week. They were doing all they could to speed up their development.

At the close of the discussion the Conference adjourned until next week. There will be a meeting of the Imperial Conference to-day, at which Lord Robert Cecil will make a statement on the work of the League of Nations.

CURSE OF THE AGE.

"Hurry and rush, not honest work, are the curse of the age," said Mr. Hughes Secretary of State, addressing the University Convocation in mail week, and he urged Americans everywhere, in school and business, to cultivate serenity of poise, sobricty of reason and calmness of judgment. Mr. Hughes, a veritable human dynamo, never spares himself and is never tired of declaring that the national energy of the United States today is being wasted by the thirst for sensation and the relentless motion and the exaggerated social requirements of the hour. He believes that the average public man exhausts one-half of his nervous energy in real work and the other half in unnecessary work. "We find ourselves in a country which suffers," said Mr. Hughes, "in an age of the motor, the cinema, and the radio, with amazing freedom of locomotion and the ever-present and constantly-expanding enterprise of the Press, which give the illusion that we are acquiring information by the shortest cuts, without effort on our part." What we want everywhere, he urges, is more concentration, more thoroughness, less hurry and rush, more honest work and less fuss. Until the world recognises the necessity for adjustment to the new conditions of the age he believes the world must suffer.

ASSAM STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

MR. ANDREWS' CONCLUDING SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NOWGONG (ASSAM), Oct. 27.

The following is the concluding speech of Rev. C. F. Andrews at the Assam Students' Conference held at Nowgong:—

At the conclusion of the Assam Students' Conference, I wish to congratulate your leaders and especially your secretaries and office-bearers for the truly remarkable spirit of unity and harmony which has prevailed. There is a patriotism here of the very best type, looking to the larger whole of India and yet cherishing the individual life of your country itself. During these days that I have been with you, I have been asked again and again by the students to answer the very same questions which are evidently pressing hard in your own minds for a solution. The questions are such as these:—Are you to maintain the Assamese language and the Assamese script? Are you to welcome Indians from other provinces to fill up your vacant places? Are you to make Calcutta your literary centre or not? Are you, as individuals, to leave your country for the wider world or are you to do all you can to improve Assam? Such are some of your present-day problems.

PRINCIPLES OF LIFE.

It is clearly not possible for me to solve difficult local questions, such as these, but I can give briefly some of those ultimate principles of human life which may help you to solve them for yourselves. First, let us be clear about the future. It is as useless to put up barriers of protection and separation against the coming unification of mankind, as it is absurd to try, like old King Canute in the story, to prevent the tide of the sea from advancing. Our tiny obstacles of race and caste and language and creed and territory may for a few brief moments stop the coming tide, but they cannot finally resist the onward flow of humanity to a common goal, of one race, one faith, one soil, one language, one people. For mankind is ultimately and essentially, one family, one in a common origin, one in a common spiritual life, one in a common destiny of unification. If the great principle of the Vedanta, "Tat Twam Osi" means anything at all, if the "Advaitam", about which I spoke, the spiritual unity, means anything at all, then it surely implies all that I have said. "Pita Nosi", "Thou art our father", "Pita no bodhi" "Teach us to know thee as our father." If we pray that prayer of ancient India, with the understanding, it surely implies the unification of mankind, in one family, in which every intervening barrier is broken down. This is not only a mystical faith, it is a scientific fact, which science is proving more and more to be ultimately true. When we come to think clearly, we find that, apart from human infirmities of jealousy and pride and greed, it was the geographical hindrance of the past, which really kept us aloof and isolated and made us strangers to one another. But each of our lives, as it passes, shows us more clearly that this geographical obstruction is being broken down by the modern travel. When in the near future, flying in the air becomes as cheap and as easy as riding on a bicycle today when news also is circulated round the world at lightening speed by a million newspaper presses and by wireless broadcasting, all the divisions and sub-divisions of caste in this country, and all the "White Australia" and "White South Africa" policies in the outside world will not and cannot prevent the fusion of races and the ultimate unification of mankind. The future of the human race, believe me, will differ as much as the present, as this age, in which we live, differs from the tribal age of three thousand years ago. Have you realised the significance of the fact, that the Government of the United States, is intending to send a Government airship across the North Pole to Japan and China, and Siberia next summer? The world is growing smaller and smaller every day. Therefore you who are young children of the future, must boldly step out into this newly acquired heritage of human growth and human freedom.

Just as the old geographical barriers had to give way before the onward march of the hero Rama in the epic story, while he united all races and became the comrade of the aborigines, ushering in a new age of Indian unification, even so, in a like manner, you, who wish to lead in the heroic advance to-day must be ready to adventure forth into a far larger country than your ancestors ever knew. You can no longer be Christians, Mussalmans, Hindus, in the old narrow sectarian sense of those words. You can no longer be Hindustanis, Bengalis, Assamese, in the narrow racial sense. You cannot come to full stop, before any obstructions of that kind; you must go right forward up to the ideal of one universal race, one universal religion, one universal country, the country of humanity, which is as broad and large as the world.

A SCIENTIFIC FACT.

I have told you, that this is not merely a mystical faith, but a scientific fact. Let me give you an example from my experience, only this morning. Just outside Dak Bungalow, I met an old man, whose face I had never seen before. He was a dweller in Assam and a Mahomedan. I was a native of England and a Christian. Yet something in his eyes spoke to me at once of sympathy and human fellowship. Something in my eyes spoke to him. So it came to pass in a moment, that my heart went to him at one glance of his soul through his eyes. And I could see without a word being spoken, that his heart had gone out to me where there were all obstructions of race and creed. They had vanished. Since then I have been filled all the morning with the joy of that meeting. *"Tat Twam Asi,"* "Thou art that" what else can this singular fact mean, except that the human race is one race heart and soul to love and unite us? The spirit pervading every one of us is one and the same spirit. The *Advaitam*, the undivided. As the *Isopanisat* begins:—"Know that all things that move in this moving world are enveloped by God." It was this larger country, the country of Humanity, which the forest dwellers of the Asram, of ancient India loved to enter in their dreams and thoughts. They saw ideally the vision of that unification of man, which we are seeing made practical today.

STUDENTS AND NATIONAL PATRIOTISM

But you will ask me, Does this doctrine of *"Advaitam"* mean that we are to give up loving Assam, as Assamese and give up loving India, as Indians and love only Humanity instead? Oh! How many times have I had that question asked me by students! It seems almost to be the one puzzle to-day of the whole of Indian student life: and yet the answer is so absurdly simple. Do you remember those lines from the poet Lovelace, quoted in the Golden Treasury?

"I could not love thee, dear so much,
Loved I not honour more."

You cannot love your country less, because you love humanity more. That is spiritually impossible. The ordinary laws of arithmetic do not hold good in the spiritual life. You do not add and subtract in that way. You do not subtract from the one, in order to add to the other. Such arithmetic is the law of the physical life, but it is just the reverse in the spiritual. Let me take an example. What could be a greater mathematical absurdity than the saying of the Christ: "He that loseth his life, shall save it." Yet in the highest sense of self-sacrifice, we find this saying to be true every day. Therefore if you determine truly to sacrifice yourselves for humanity, you will not love your own country less but more.

Most of you, at some time or another, have tried to focus the lens of a camera while taking a photograph. You know how when the lens is out of focus, the whole picture is blurred. But when you get the true focus, every single detail of the picture is clear and distinct. So it is with these great principles of human life, which the saints and Rishis have given us. They put our thoughts in a right perspective, in right focus. Human life in Europe to-day is terribly out of focus, because of a feverish anxiety to get every single thing for one's own country, at any cost, even at the expense of others. This is a narrow patriotism, which only leads to confusion. The mind becomes blurred by passion. There is no true perspective in Europe since the war. The only true perspective is that ideal about which I have spoken, of one human family,—one human race, with one heart and soul. Europe had this ideal given to her by Christ, but she lost it in the great war. Grasp that truth fully as the Rishis did of old, and all the rest follows. Patriotism falls at once into its proper place and does not become a monstrosity. Would you pardon me, if I refer to my own personal experience? Do you suppose for a moment, that when I say freely that I love India with all my heart, do you suppose that I do not love England with all my heart also? I believe you would despise me if I did not and would rightly despise me; for I should in that case, be a renegade to my own country. But I have already said that such a thing is spiritually impossible.

How absurdly, childishly, simple these things really are in practice! It is like learning to swim, when you learn these spiritual lesson for the first time. You have only to trust yourself to the new element, water, and stretch out your arms and legs and very soon you find yourself able to swim. But if you shiver on the bank, and do not plunge in, you will never know the purest joy of human life, the joy of service. And your patriotism will be a narrow and stunted thing, whose very narrowness will do your country more harm than good.

BEAUTY IN VARIETY

I believe that in course of time all the separate races and languages and religions of the world will be unified. Yet I should be the last person to deny the benefit which has come to mankind in the past through the colour and variety and manifold beauty of different languages, races and religions. But as the Isa Upanisad says, all these are the moving things in this moving world. They are never stationary. They rise and fall; They assume wider and wider ranges: they are enveloped by God; they ever draw nearer to the *Advaitam*.

"Our little systems have their day;
They have their day and cease to be;
They are but broken lights of thee,
And thou O Lord art more than they."

If you ask me, will not this divine *mela*—this interplay of one and the many—go on for ever? I cannot answer. But all I know is this that the inevitable trend of human history is towards unification. The irresistable urge within the spirit of man is towards unification. The final goal of Science is unification. Every deed of love and sacrifice of followship and brotherhood lead towards the same goal. When the present human race has achieved the one it may be that other manifestations of colour and beauty will reveal themselves by which the Many will be realised a new. But all this is beyond our present ken.

HOME SPINNING AND WEAVING.

I wish to make two practical suggestions to you in the name of suffering humanity here in Assam. All of you who have knowledge of Indian village life since the great world war, are aware how increasingly severe the strain of poverty has become. The one suggestion I would make is that you should seriously set yourselves to work out the economies of home-spinning and weaving and also of co-operation. Mahatma Gandhi rightly praised Assam for its spinning and weaving and yet I understood that there is still a danger of a decline in these most constructive economic arts to-day unless an intelligent interest is taken by the educated people in the economic movement and its principles are educationally advocated in all the schools and colleges of the land.

The second suggestion is that you would study most carefully all the information you can get and can verify about the opium consumption in Assam. I understand that the opium curse is still hanging like a poisonous vapour over this country, that the daily labourer often refuses to go to work unless he is given his daily dose; that the ignorant parents keep their little children quiet with the opium drug: if this is really true, the facts should be immediately collected. If you who are students will carefully collect the facts and verify them, this may help greatly to bring to an end the opium evil in Assam. I know that the Legislative Council in Assam has passed a resolution decreasing the opium consumption year by year. But this by itself is not sufficient and it leaves the rest of India just where it was before. The world outside India is looking on impatiently and is not of all satisfied at the rate at which India is freeing herself from the evil. It is watching whether the people of this country are ready to abolish the opium curse altogether. In Assam, the students have power to render a great service to India and to the world by carefully verifying and making known the facts.

I would thank you all once more for the wonderfully kind reception you have given me; and I would ask you for your sympathy and support in the duty which has come to me to undertake in Africa on behalf of Indians abroad."

WHO IS A MAULVI?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is sad that some Muslims, who have never studied theology and do not know any Arabic, should call themselves *Maulvis* (Muslim divines) and impose on the credulity of the masses.

How can a layman, without any knowledge of theology guide the people in spiritual affairs or pronounce an opinion in a religious question?

It is a great mistake to call or consider a person a Maulvi simply because he is able to make a speech in Hindustani or English.

To be a real Maulvi one should be well versed in Arabic, the "Quran" and its commentaries, the traditions of the Prophet and their commentaries, the principles of exegesis (usul), Scholastic theology (akaid) jurisprudence (fiqh) etc., etc.

A man who is ignorant of the above-mentioned subjects has no right to call himself a Maulvi.

Every Maulvi should possess a diploma —Yours, etc.,

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ELECTION SCENES IN MADRAS

NOVEL VOTE-CATCHING TACTICS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

To-day being the election day throughout this presidency much excitement prevailed in the city and, from an early hour in the morning, streams of motor cars, taxis and other motor conveyances were seen rushing in all directions conveying voters to one or the other of polling stations scattered all over the town. Candidates and their agents were quite active all day long going round the city and visiting polling stations while voters on their part manifested unusual interest and enthusiasm. Ladies accompanied, in most cases by their husbands or other relatives, visited the polling stations and recorded their votes for the first time. Polling was very brisk in good many stations and indications are that a large percentage of voters of all classes have exercised their franchise this time than on the previous occasion. Lively scenes were witnessed in the mill area where labourers demonstrated much enthusiasm in the performance of their civic duty.

Mr. Bower, acting Commissioner of the Corporation, was in charge of general arrangements. Separate places were provided for recording votes to Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly at all stations and for the convenience of ladies separate exit and entrance were also provided. Police arrangements for the preservation of order were very much appreciated. A feature of this year's elections was that Bhajana parties were got up on behalf of certain candidates. These marched last night along the streets singing praises of their respective candidates and exhorting the people to vote for them.

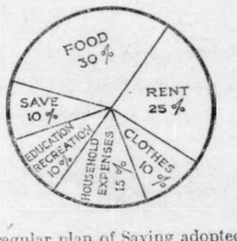
ELECTION DISPUTES IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

To-day before Mr. Justice Page the hearing of three cases arising out of Council election disputes were concluded. The first case was that the returning officer at the time of scrutiny rejected the nomination paper of the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, a candidate for a seat on the Bengal Council, on the ground that at the time of the filing of papers, his resignation of his seat on the Council of State had not been accepted by the Governor-General. In the second case Mr. S. N. Haldar, a Swarajya Party candidate who sought election in Bengal Council, complained that his nomination paper had been rejected on a objection that it was undated. In these two cases no declaration of election had been made and the applicants prayed for a mandamus under the Specific Relief Act. In the third case the applicant, Mr. Jatindra Nath Ghose, who is a candidate for the seat on the Legislative Assembly, complained that his nomination paper was rejected as it was undated. In this case the election of his rival Mr. T. C. Goswami had been announced and gazetted. It was submitted that under Section 45 of the Specific Relief Act the Court had jurisdiction to interfere and that the remedy of filing a petition before the election tribunal as suggested in Rule 31 was not an effectual remedy. His Lordship reserved judgment in all the cases which will be delivered on Friday next.

HOW TO SAVE



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Think About it, Mother!

Women need to take more rest. If "grown-ups" would do as they teach—go earlier to bed—there would be much less kidney trouble about. It isn't good sense to iron and darn and sew at night, after the toil of the day. Think about it, mother!

Late hours, worry, overwork and irregular meals tend to load the blood with uric-acid, and it weakens the kidneys to have to filter such badly-poisoned blood. Those pains in the back and in the loins are probably warnings of kidney weakeness which, if nothing is done, may lead to inflammation of the kidneys, renal-dropsy, bladder complaints, rheumatism, gravel and stone.

Make up your mind to avoid such risks. Get more fresh air, more outdoor exercise, and more health-giving sleep.

Let Doan's Backache Kidney Pills help you in your effort to get well. Taken in time, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills may prevent the development of kidney and bladder symptoms. Thousands of grateful women owe both happiness and health to this special kidney medicine.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

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Helpless and . . Starving Beggars.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO ASSIST the Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee and the Bombay District Benevolent Society in relieving the sufferings of starving and helpless beggars. They can do this by taking any such destitute person, who is not suffering from any infectious disease, to the Dharmasala situated at 628, Duncan Road, Byculla (opposite the Parsi Statue.) There they will be given shelter and food prior to their removal to the Beggars Camp at Rowli Hill, Dadar, where everything possible will be done for their welfare and comfort.

If any of these destitute persons are suspected to be suffering from any infectious disease, other than leprosy, the public are kindly requested to give information at the nearest Municipal Dispensary. Motor Ambulances for the removal of cases of infectious diseases are now located in Arthur Road stables. These can be had at any time during the 24 hours of the day by telephoning to No. 40599. In case of no reply No. 41256 may be referred to.

(Sd.) L. C. CAZALET,
Secretary, Bombay District Benevolent Society.
V. A. DABHOLKAR
H. J. DAVIS.
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
The Bombay Helpless Beggars Relief Committee.

MR. PATHIK'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In requesting you to kindly publish the accompanying letter in the next issue of your valuable paper I beg to bring to your notice the fact that the authorities of the Udaipur State have not allowed a single interview, inspite of numerous and repeated requests, with the distinguished undertrial political prisoner, Mr. B. S. Pathik ever since his arrest on September 10th. On the other hand some of the officials are spreading calumnies against him. So far no facility has been given to Mr. Pathik regarding his defence. This is contrary to all sense of fairness or justice.

Thanknig you in anticipation,—Yours, etc.

R. N. CHAUDHARY,
Secretary,
Rajasthan Seva Sangh.

Ajmer, Oct. 30.

Rajasthan Sevasangha, Ajmer.
October 30th, 1923.

The Ministers, Mahakmakhas, Udaipur.

Dear Sirs,—I regret very much to note that you have not been kind enough to reply to my enquiries, both by post and by telegram.

In accordance with the instructions contained in the third paragraph of your first communication to Mr. Manilal Kothari, I and some other friends of Mr. Pathik wrote to the Munsarim of Begun requesting permission and enquiring the date of interview with Mr. Pathik on matters of his health and legal defence. But that gentleman has not up till now given the permission asked for in any case.

I have received two letters from Mr. Pathik in the last fortnight. I learn therefrom that despite the care the authorities seem to have taken in his medical treatment, Mr. Pathik, though slightly better, is still suffering from diarrhoea, aggravated piles, and extreme poverty of blood and strength. It is evident that he has not benefited from the allopathic treatment he has been receiving for the last month and a half, to any considerable extent. He, therefore, wants to be treated by an Ayurvedic physician. Besides, he finds the place of his present confinement very uncomfortable and unsuitable for his health and wishes to see some of his friends urgently. Perhaps he has written to you on some or all of these subjects. As the requests are all reasonable and consistent with your promises may I respectfully request you to allow some at least of Mr. Pathik's friends to interview him, to remove him to a more comfortable and suitable place and to place him under Ayurvedic treatment, preferably under his own Ajmer physician?

May I in the end enquire the date of Mr. Pathik's trial, if it is fixed? I shall be highly obliged to receive an answer as early as possible.—Yours, etc.

R. N. CHAUDHARY,
Secretary.

THE LABOUR OFFICE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Would the Director of Information justify his existence by enlightening the public on the following points:—

(1) Is the present Director of Labour, Mr. Findlay Shirras, writing a book on Public Finance in his private capacity?

(2) Does he utilize the services of the office stenographer, clerks, senior and junior and comptometer operators during office hours in the preparation of tables, charts, data, etc., in connection with his book?

(3) If the Director of Labour and his staff can find time to do private work during office hours cannot the Government of Bombay find some other way of utilizing their services in the public interest in these days of economy and retrenchment?

(4) In the "Labour Gazette" we find that several books on Public Finance are ordered for the Labour Office Library. Surely the Labour Office does not deal with financial matters. If so what are these books ordered for?

(5) Where is the necessity for two expensive Directors of Labour and Industries? Why should not the Government of Bombay amalgamate these two offices into one Department of Industries and Labour as in the Government of India and thus show their solicitude for the tax-payer's interest?—Yours, etc.,

R. R. SARMA.

A portion of a hut near the Delhi railway station suddenly collapsed on Wednesday morning burying three workmen under the debris. The men were rescued with some difficulty and removed to hospital where one of them is reported to be in a critical condition.

FRUIT AND THE CHILDREN.

A Word of Warning.

Sound ripe fruit is good for children, but damaged or over-ripe fruit is exceedingly dangerous, especially at this time of year, causing diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, indigestion and worms.

When you have reason to suspect that your child has eaten fruit of a doubtful character the best course is to administer a dose of Baby's Own Tablets at once, for these Tablets quickly but gently cleanse the stomach and bowels, and can be given with absolute safety even to the youngest or most delicate infant. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are also a specific for teething troubles, constipation, colds and croup. They bring calm, natural, health-giving sleep and promote regular development. From chemists at 14 annas the vial. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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INDO-IRANIAN RELIGION.

ASURA-VARUNA AND AHURAMAZDA.

The following is the synopsis of Mr. Hodiwala's second lecture, at the Cama Institute:—

The primitive Aryans worshipped physical gods, none of whom enjoyed supremacy over the others. In course of time the so-called doctrine of Henotheism came into existence, according to which some one god was held to be supreme during a certain period. Subsequently by gradual stages the doctrine of monotheism was evolved. This doctrine was fully developed by the end of the Rigvedic age, and by the time of the Aranyakas it was in full swing. It follows that some of the Indo-Iranian Rishis—and not necessarily the Zoroastrians—were the originators of the monotheistic conception of the Deity.

Before the Iranian people separated from the Aryans they both lived together as one nation, observing the same religion. Varuna was their supreme god. After the split the Iranians continued the worship of Varuna, whose most distinctive epithet was Asura or Ahura. The name of this old god Varuna is not to be found in the extant Avesta, but it still exists as one of the 101 names of Ahura-Mazda. On the other hand the Hindus or at least some of them chucked up Varuna and began the worship of the god Indra, who thenceforth became the demon of the Zoroastrians.

There is a very close resemblance between the attributes and titles of Varuna and Ahuramazda. Both were wise, mighty and immortal gods and bounteous givers. Both were farseeing, undeceivable divinities who were holy rulers of the world and who granted pardon to men. Both were regarded as the Hotar-Zaotar or high officiating priest, which was one of the most complimentary titles which the Indo-Aryans conferred upon their gods. Both Varuna and Ahuramazda were called Dafar-Dhatar, or creator of the world, who had fixed the paths of the sun and stars. Both were represented as the father or protector of the Law of Rta or Asha, which is the eternal law governing the world. Omniscience and omnipersipience were the chief characteristics of both Varuna and Ahuramazda which are referred to in several passages of the Atharvaveda and Avesta.

Originally in the Indo-European period the god Varuna of the Hindus and the god Ouranos of the Greeks were the sky gods. Hence it is easily understandable why the sun was called the eye and the sun and the moon were called the two eyes of Varuna and also of Ahuramazda. Similarly Fire of lightning (and subsequently fire in general) was called the son of both these gods. Varuna and Ahuramazda were represented in the scriptures of the Aryans and the Iranians as being clothed in the shining robe of the star-bespangled sky. These were undoubtedly the relics of the very ancient conception of the sky gods Varuna and Ahuramazda.

"ASURA" AND "DEVA."

After the split the word "Asura" came to be used in a bad sense, for the reason the Zoroastrians had already specialised this word for the name of their god. The Iranians wreaked vengeance by using the word "Deva" to mean the demon, although it literally meant "the shining god." With the fall of the god Varuna, Indra acquired the foremost place among the Aryans of those days. The fact that Indra superseded Varuna has been recorded in an interesting hymn of the Rigveda.

One of the objections urged against the identification of Asura-Varuna with Ahurmazda is that in the Rigveda Varuna is called "one belonging to Asura" and not "Asura himself." But this objection is of no value for the reason that in the Yasna Ahura is also called "one belonging to Mazda." This shows that in very old times Mazda was regarded as a different divinity from Ahura, but in course of time both Mazda and Ahura were combined to form one god. Similarly in course of time Asura-Varuna came to be regarded as the one supreme god. Another objection is that put forward by Miss Plunkett who thought that the god Rudra was a closer parallel to Ahuramazda, for, in both the scriptures Ahuramazda and Rudra were represented as Archer gods. But the answer is that Rudra was after all a minor divinity, he was not a great god. Moreover the symbolic representation of Ahuramazda as an archer was an innovation of the much later times of the Indian period.

Zarthusthra had probably some hand in bringing about the split. He seems to be a personage of the later period of the Rigveda and was probably the "friend of the Kavi" named Ishtashva in the Rigveda.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Oct 31.

The President of the Bhavnagar Municipality has published the final and revised list of persons entitled to vote in the elections which came off on the 30th inst. If this list is a final and authorised one it is extremely disappointing. If all the Honorary Magistrates and the assessors of the High Court were entitled to vote as special voters, one does not know why a list of their names was not secured from the State by the President and published. The list contains names of persons who have hardly been to Bhavnagar for a week during the last six months, whereas, a stay of six months previous to the date of election is a necessary qualification! Moveover, for the convenience of the candidates, it is necessary to print in full the names and adddresses of the voters which the present list does not do. Elections resulting from such a defective list should not be allowed to stand for more than a year, during which a more efficient list may be prepared.

THE STATE CONFERENCE.

The Kathiawad Rajkeya Parishad and the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad are still awaiting the return of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, the former the sanction of the State, through him and the latter, his presence. Meanwhile, the Mahajan of Bhavnagar has decided to call a conference of the people of Bhavnagar, in next December. This is, no doubt a necessary and welcome project, though the meeting is a little too early. The popular assembly of the State will have its next sitting in January, and this conference it is decided, will prepare a list of the grievances of the people, to be duly submitted to the Council, when the Assembly meets. The work has begun in earnest, and letters of invitation have been posted to more than sixty to seventy villages. Thus Bhavnagar proposes to hold three conferences within the next six months and one wishes that these three "parishads" met almost at the same time. The State authorities by the way, are in perfect sympathy with the holding of such a conference. The business transacted by the body, and the response of the State authorities to its representation will prove Bhavnagar's title to a model state of Kathiawad is justified.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

Ever since the beginning of the present Council Administration, it has been a common criticism that the administration of the State is becoming top-heavy. In the days of the late Maharaja, no post in the State except that of the chief dewan carried with it a salary of more than Rs. 5,00 per month. The Council started with Rs. 27,00 for the President (in addition to the Rs. 1200 that the President receives for his pension as the retired Dewan); Rs. 2,500 for the vice-president, and Rs. 1,000 for each of the two members of the Council. In course of time, the post of the controller of State accounts went to a retired officer of the Kathiawad agency service for Rs. 600. Another person of the same qualifications was secured for Rs. 700 as a Revenue and Settlement officer. Recently Rao Bahadur Faramroz, Master of the Kathiawad Agency Service, has been appointed as a controller of state accounts for a period of two years, on a pay of Rs. 950. This appointment has been made by the European Vice-President of the Council in the absence of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani the President. The result is that there have been the protests both from state officers as well as from the public. A deputation of of some leading representatives of the people sought an interview with the Vice-President with a view to persuade him that local men should have a prior right in State service, and that if such persons are not available from the subjects of the State, at least some capable young men should be trained by the state for such responsible posts, since high-paid appointment of outsiders was not in the interests of the state or the people. But the Vice-President has refused to grant this interview till the arrival of the President. it appears as though he could make the appointment, but a wiser head was required to defend it! A deputation of the heads of all the departments, however, succeeded in obtaining an interview and it is reported that it expressed its protest against the high pay and precedence given to the new officer, only to his being made the ex-officio financial adviser to the Council. The Vice-President is reported to have defended his action by saying that he really followed the policy of Sir P. Pattani, and that the best man available on the least pay, who could reorganise the whole system of estate accounts, has been secured by him. It is said that he assured the deputation that he did not mean to bring in outsiders as far as possible, and that during his whole career as the Administrator of Sangli State, only one man from outside was brought in. The interview lasted for more than an hour. Though it is not possible now to make any change in the appointment, this joint protest of the officers and the people has a real value. The peoples' deputation awaits the arrival of Sir Prabhashanker, who is expreced to return at the end of November.

VICTORIA OWNERS' WOES

DISCUSSION IN STANDING COMMITTEE

The adjourned meeting of the Standing Committee was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding. Consideration was given to the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner dated the 26th of October 1923:—

"I have the honour to state that most of the newly constructed rowl rooms and all the rooms for Dubhashis, etc., in the Arthur Crawford Market compound are completed and are ready for occupation. There are in all 33 rowl rooms and 35 office rooms one of which is to be converted into a bath room. I propose to allot 27 rowl rooms to the old licensees who are actually conducting their own shops and to auction the right of occupying the remaining six. The accompanying statement shows the rent proposed to be fixed for the rooms. The proposed rent is considerably in excess of the rents paid for the old rooms which varied from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per room, but considering the accommodation available and the rents paid by egg-sellers and others, I consider it fair and reasonable and request the sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 407 of the Municipal Act, to the same. If the existing stall-holders are not willing to take the rooms for the rent proposed, the right of occupying the rooms will be sold by auction. A few of the office rooms will be allotted to the present purveying shop-keepers and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the rent per room being fixed at Rs. 60 per quarter. The right of occupying the remaining rooms will be put up to auction. The total cost of the structure is estimated at Rs. 1,50,000 and the total estimated rent at Rs. 20,440 which gives a return of nearly 13 per cent. on the total outlay. Considering the fact that the value of the land is not taken into account, nor the charges for supervision and maintenance, this is by no means excessive."

The Commissioner's letter was approved of by the Committee.

ACCOMMODATION FOR HORSES.

The Commissioner, next gave consideration to a letter from the Vice-president and the Honorary Secretary, Bombay, Hack Victoria Owners Association. Forwarding a copy of a letter addressed by them to the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, in which they invite the attention of that body to the proposed demolition of 3 big stables in the City which accommodate 600 horses and request that the Trust may build stables and give the trade the necessary facilities for carrying on their business and help thousands of persons to earn their bread. Stating in their letter to the President that not only do the hack victories render as much public service as taxis and tram cars but that when the latter two fail sometimes for one reason or another, the hack victoria goes on rendering the usual service as was evidenced during the last heavy rains; that it is not desirable to let this important conveyance service die for want of stabling accommodation; that it is unfortunate that on a previous occasion the Municipality expressed their inability to help them in the matter, and requesting that in view of the number of stables rapidly decreasing the Corporation's opinion in the matter of the absolute necessity of building new stables may be conveyed to the Improvement Trust.

Mr. Boman-Behram:—"Is there no way to do anything for these people?"

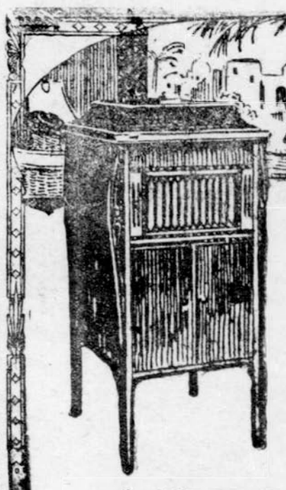
The Chairman:—"It is not for the Municipality to provide them with stables."

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla said that that was a public utility service and he thought the Municipality should do something for these people.

The Chairman said that the Association must, in the first place, approach the Improvement Trust.

The Committee, after some further discussion referred the letter to the Commissioner for report.

In Alibinon Hotel, Delhi, on Tuesday evening the police found one Mr. C. Andrews of Calcutta in illegal possession of one and half maunds (sixty seers) of opium which he intended to remove to Calcutta en route to Burma. At Calcutta price the opium is estimated to value Rs. 12,000. The price in Burma is said to be thrice that of Calcutta.—A. P.



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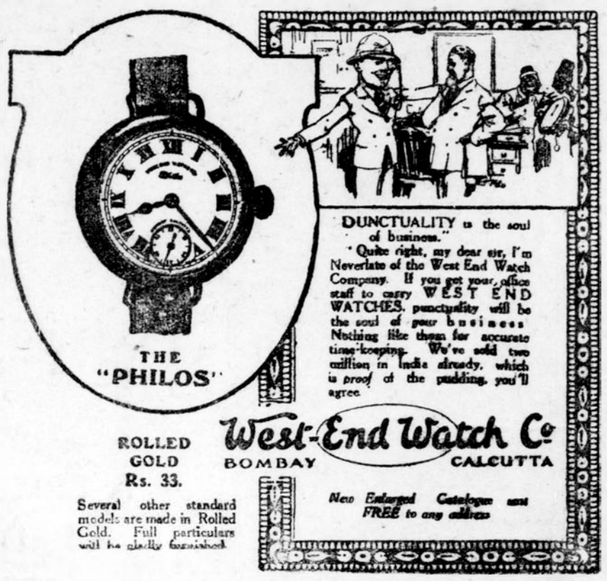
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